WANTED—MALES.
...llaneous.
...NTED—IN THE WHOLESALE ... competent person; has a good ... P, 46 and 47 West Madison-st.
...NTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... ence in English ... garden ... and drive; can furnish good ... J W, 40 Hubbard-ct.
...NTED—ANY ONE WISHING ... driver can find one for the ... Blue Island-av., corner Milton.
...NTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... a wholesale house or ... commission house. ... given from last employer. ... office.
...ers, Clerks, &c.
...NTED—BY A DRUG CLERK ... erience and thoroughly compe... best city references given. ...
...NTED—AS SALESMAN IN A ... ; good references given. ...
...NTED—AS SALESMAN IN A ... best of references. Address T ...
...NTED—AS SALESMAN IN A ... by a young man of some expe... references. Address T 23, Tribune.
...NTED—IN A GROCERY STORE ... having had seven years' expe... endations. Address B 77, Tribune.
Trades.
...ANTED—BY AN EXPERI... ; understands the propagating ... vegetables; references from ... J. MURRAY, 135-s. Clinton-st.
...ANTED—BY A NO 1 DYER ... London blue, and on fancy ... J. L., P. O Box 39, Gilman.
Coachmen.
...ANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE ... a private family; have had expe... and in this city. Please ... VANSON, 159 Archer-av.
...S WANTED—FEMALES.
Miscellaneous.
...ANTED—A WET NURSE CAN ... West Twelfth-st. Reference, Dr. ... Blue Island-av.
Domestics.
WANTED—BY TWO RESPECT... to cook, wash and iron, the other ... Can be seen at 601 S. Jefferson-st.
WANTED—BY TWO RESPECT... first-class cook and second girl, in the ... family; can be seen Friday at 1373 State.
WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ... the East, to do second work or house ... family. Apply at 735 South Canal-st.
WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN ... cook, and one as second girl, in pri... apply at southeast corner of Division ...
Seamstresses.
WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ... machine, either in a dressmaker... Inquire at 48 Harmon-court, ... and Wabash-av.
...INESS CHANCES.
...ANING MILL AND LUMBER ... doors, blinds, and building can ... chance. W T & L, Branch Tribune.
...RY GOODS STORE FOR SALE ... business; location, West side. ... office, for two days.
...S STORE—BRICK BUILDING ... ; new fixtures, amount of stock ... for sale for cash. For particulars ... waukee-av.
...UNTRY STORE WELL LOCATED ... community, with stock, for sale ... lot near by. Address J. D. KING.
...HAVING $800 CASH CAN SECURE ... business legitimate. Address ... I & J 58, Tribune office.
...USINESS MAN WANTED, WITH ... at 302 South State-st.
...ACCO, PERIODICAL, AND NOTION ... a nice chance for a young man with ... engage in a permanent good business ... Apply immediately at the cigar ... James Hotel, near corner Polk and ... good reasons for selling; proprietor has other ... ment out of the city.
...ORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD ... in a smart, thriving town in Illinois ... commodious, and will ... 5 years; reason for selling, too much ... For particulars, inquire of ... SON, wholesale druggists, 157 and ...
...ORE IN GOOD LOCATION FOR ... sell cheap as owner is going to leave ... D 19, Tribune office.
...ORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD ... Price, $4,000, cash. Apply to LOR...
...EASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE ... of ill-health I offer at a bargain ... property, situated near Chicago. ... Inquire at 76 West Randolph-st, Chicago.
...NDRY FOR SALE, CORNER MAR... Carroll-st., in complete running order ... ; capacity, 10 tons per ... given immediately. Inquire at FOR... TURING COMPANY, 50 West Washington...
...OOM, WITH GOOD BUSINESS AT ... order for sale at a bargain. Inquire ... Randolph-st.
...THE BEST DRUG STANDS IN THE ... at a great sacrifice, on the Illinois ... junction of several railroads; new store ... clean, select stock; stirring place and ... cleanse; rare chance. Apply to Messrs ... & EDSALL, wholesale druggists, ... Chicago.
...ONE QUARRY FOR SALE—I WILL ... for Chicago city property ... on the C. R. & Q. ... miles west ... switch is already in, and every ... for doing a large business. There are ... ce. For further particulars apply ... BOGLE, coal dealer, corner ... W. S. BOGLE, lime dealer, ... WM. RUTHERFORD, Peoria.
...AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS ... store, well located and doing a fine business ... at a bargain. 232 West Madison-st., Room ... ERSON.
...SPAPER MEN—OWING TO THE ... ill health of the proprietor, one of the best ... printing offices, and most flourishing newspapers in ... northern Illinois, is offered for sale. In ... county seat of a county second to none ... and appreciation of the "art preservative" ... Republican. The subscription list ... business during 1871, $7,000. Price asked ... good securities. Address W M J, ... Chicago, Ill., for ten days.
...RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL ... interest in $1,000 stock, with business ... monthly. Safe, respectable. No ... required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room ...
...RDING AND LODGING.
...TH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM AND ... Terms, $5 per week.
...WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ... to rent, with board, suitable for gentle... floor.
...OUTH MAY-ST., 3 BLOCKS WEST OF ... Island-av.—A furnished room and board ... family; no other boarders. References.
...ABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME ... furnished room suitable for gentleman, with ... a single room. References exchanged.
...ABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON ... floor, furnished, with board. Also a few ... accommodated with day board.
...EST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND ... furnished front room, with alcove and all ... provements, for two gentlemen or gentleman and ... No other boarders.
...CHIGAN-AV.—A NICE ROOM, WITH ... board, for two gentlemen.
INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY- ... third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Rooms for ... gentlemen.
BOARD—WANTED.
...FOR GENT AND WIFE, WITH ... room; South Side preferred; terms must ... Address F 34, Tribune Branch office, 469 W...
...I WANT BOARD AND ROOM IN A ... respectable and musical family. Address ... office.
...FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ... single gentleman in a private family ... are no other boarders, preferred. Address ... must be on the West Side. Address ... Tribune office.
...AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ... with alcove and all improvements, for a ... private family by a gentleman and wife ... Park. Address S 89, Tribune office.
...FOR SELF AND WIFE. SUITE OF ... or unfurnished front rooms with board ... improvements and first-class location ... Park. Address Y. V. H., 181 West Mon...
...IN PRIVATE FAMILY, SOUTH ... east State sts. for young married couple ... wanted immediately. Send terms to ... 674 Wabash-av.
...IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE ... permanent, quiet, and comfortable ... sonable; north of Twenty-fourth and east of ... address, with terms, D J, Room 2, 674 Wa...
LOST AND FOUND.
...N 13TH, A LADY'S EAR DROP, ON ... av. or on Twenty-second-st. The finder ... suitably rewarded by returning it to ...
...REWARD—A GOLD BREASTPIN ... centre, about one inch square, pinned ... ribbon, on returning to Mrs. BURKITT, ...
...D OR STOLEN—FROM 491 BURNSIDE ... 6th of this month, a small red cow ... Any one returning the same, or any ... of her, to 491 Burnside-st., will be liberally ... PATRICK HUGHES.
...REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ... for open-faced gold watch and ... watch made by Thos. Howard, 57 Kirk... No. 28,178. Address T 86, Tribune office.
FOR SALE.
...ALE—THE HULL OF THE SCHOONER ... lying at Bates' Dry Dock, suitable for ... or to rebuild. H. K. ELKINS, 694 Mich...
...ALE—MUSTARD MILL, MACHINERY ... with engine, Hydraulic press, and ... Price $2,000. Address J. D. FROST ... Cincinnati, O.
...ALE—A SET OF ENCASED TINNERS ... cheap, nearly new. ELLIOTT & LIVING... State-st.
...ALE—BRIG PILGRIM; HAS A COM... outfit and in good condition; carries ... be sold at a bargain as owner wants money ... ANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st., ...
...ALE—NEW BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER ... Apply to or address E. K. RYAN & CO., ... Canal-st., near the tunnel.
...ALE—TWO SILVER-PLATED SHOW ... 10 feet long. Address 113 South Brown-st.
...ALE—WALNUT COUNTER AND SIL... plated showcase; also lease of store till ... JEFFERSON & WROE, 86 West Randolph...
...ALE—3 PROPELLERS, 8 TUGS, ... 10 barks, 5 scows, 8 barges, ... SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, ...
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
...ALE—A NEW PIANO. INQU... AT ... Madison-st.

The Chicago Tribune.
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The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

One of the counsel of the Corporation of New York, in the prosecution of Tweed, [illegible] his pay—$5,000. We regret to add, that Tweed has not yet got what is due him—a good long term in Sing Sing.

The St. Croix & Bayfield job is scotched, but perhaps not killed. After a fierce debate in the House yesterday, the substitute of Mr. Ketcham, declaring that the lands granted to the Bayfield Railroad had reverted to the United States, and should be held subject only to entry by settlers, was passed; but the managers of the job hope to get the question into a conference before the session is over, and smuggle it through on the heels of some other less objectionable measure.

Senator Sumner will, it is said, preside at the Cincinnati Convention of Liberal Republicans, to be held on the 6th of May. He has also announced his intention of making one more speech on the Presidential question before Congress adjourns, wherein he will convince the country that, at least, he (Sumner) has been honest in his opposition to Grant's re-election, and that he has sufficient evidence of corruption in the present Administration to warrant his (Sumner's) course in regard to it. He announces that his continued opposition to Grant is "inevitable."

Senator Sherman, in his tariff speech before the Senate, yesterday, speaking of the increase in the revenues of the Government, this year over last, stated that "this increase is caused in part by the importation of goods in place of the duty-paid goods destroyed in the Chicago fire." And yet Senator Chandler has the impudence to bewail the sums which the Government is going to *lose* by the proposed admission of one class of these goods duty free for a few months! The people of Chicago are loyal, and would not feel so much wronged to see the Government make a few millions out of their recent calamity, as they would at seeing a few capitalists, already over-pampered at their expense, make a great deal more out of it than the Government will.

The Illinois Republican Convention is called to assemble at Springfield on the 22d of May,—the date being fixed late for obvious strategic purposes. The Convention is likely to have business before it other than the nomination of Presidents. At the session of the Central Committee, yesterday, Mr. Hesing announced that he should present to that Convention a resolution denunciatory of the present Temperance law, and that he would immediately move out with 10,000 German voters, in case of a refusal to pass the resolution. The proceedings of the Committee were varied by animated discussions concerning the propriety of Senator Schurz's course upon the sale of arms to the French, etc. There will be a good deal of political history made within the ten weeks intervening between the present date and that of the Illinois Convention.

In the examination of Colonel Crispin by the Sale-of-Arms Investigating Committee, yesterday, that officer swore to the important fact that the margin necessary to bind the bargain between Remington and the Government on the sale of arms which took place on the 12th and 13th of October, 1870, *was not put up until the 15th of October*—two days after it had been ascertained that Remington, the purchaser, was the agent of the French Government. He also swore that the rifles and revolvers conveyed by these bargains were new and servicable arms,—the latest patterns,—to supply the place of which a new lot was immediately manufactured. If this witness' testimony is credible—and we do not hear it questioned—there has been already evidence enough adduced to more than justify the movers of the resolution of inquiry, and place in a very ridiculous light those who so laboriously opposed it.

The United States Senate yesterday commenced the discussion of the Finance Committee's tariff measures—a discussion which is expected to hold out a week or more. Mr. John Sherman opened it with his *magnum opus*, wherein he gave a history of revenue legislation since the war, and particularly of the recent misunderstanding between the Senate and the House concerning the powers of the former body to alter revenue laws so that, when they come back to their constitutional source, they are like the jack-knife with new blades and a new handle. Mr. Sherman also entered upon an elaborate statement of the probable revenues and expenditures of the Government for the present fiscal year, according to existing laws and estimates. He calculates that the $373,000,000 necessary to pay current expenses and reduce the debt by $50,000,000 can be raised, and, at the same time, a large reduction be made in the internal and importation taxes. In fact, he endeavors to cover the whole subject of the tariff with broad and statesmanlike cognizance of all existing facts except the fact that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to which the country is looking for the initiation in this tariff revision, is ready to report, and will have a bill covering the whole ground before the House long ere Mr. Sherman's bill can reach that body.

The leading produce markets were again lower to-day, with moderate activity. Mess pork was 10c per brl lower, closing at $11.22 1-2 cash; $11.30a11.35 seller April, and $11.45 seller May. Lard was 2 1-2c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.20 cash; $8.20a8.25 seller April, and $8.30 seller May. Meats were inactive and nominally unchanged at 4c for shoulders; 5 5-8a5 3-4c for short ribs, and 5 7-8c for short clear, all loose. Highwines were firmer at 83 1-4a83 1-2c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was weak and 1 1-2a2c lower, closing at $1.19 5-8 cash; $1.20 3-4a1.20 7-8 seller April, and $1.24 7-8 seller May. Corn was active and 1-4a1-2c lower, closing at 36 3-8a36 1-2c cash; 36 1-2a 36 5-8c seller April, and 40 3-8a40 1-2c seller May. Oats were dull and closed 1-8a1-4c lower, at 30 1-8a30 1-4c cash, and 30 1-4a30 3-8c seller April. Rye was quiet but firm at 67a 67 1-2c for No. 2. Barley was more active, and firmer, closing at 50 1-2c for No. 2. Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at $5.00a 5.12 1-2 per 100 lbs. Live hogs were dull at a further decline of 5a10c, sales dragging at $4.15a4.60. Cattle were active and firm, with sales at at $5.00a6.80 for medium to extra. Sheep remain firm and unchanged. The hog-packing of this city for the past season foots up 1,225,236 hogs, average net weight 232.54 lbs against 918,087 a year ago. The product of the season includes 167,592 tcs lard, and 152,012 brls pork.

Senator Trumbull rose to a personal explanation yesterday. That the occasion of this act was a very unusual one, is shown by the fact mentioned by the distinguished Senator, that it was the first time he had troubled the Senate with a personal explanation during the whole of his seventeen years' service in that body. The subject of the explanation was the slander of Zack Chandler, already ventilated in the press, alleging improper reasons for Trumbull's vote against the conviction of Andy Johnson. It appears that Chandler has been employing scribes (whom he pays with Government offices) to malign Trumbull in the Michigan papers, and then getting their screeds advertised in the Washington journals. Mr. Trumbull took occasion, yesterday, not only to lay before the Senate proofs that the charges against him were shamefully false and groundless, but, to express freely, though in a perfectly parliamentary manner, his contempt for the authors of the slanders. Chandler, squirming with his chastisement, made an indecent rejoinder, for which he was called to order by the Vice-President, and forced to apologize. It would appear from Mr. Trumbull's remarks that he considers it somewhat improper for the Government of the United States to support men in sinecures for the purpose of traducing Senators; but then, it will be recollected that Mr. Trumbull is unusually nice in his notions of a proper Civil Service. As for Mr. Chandler, he will probably be in favor of the present system so long as it enables him to employ his "slimy" instruments of personal vituperation without any drain upon his own princely exchequer.

WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Wisconsin Land-Grant Bill in the House.

Senator Sherman Gives a Lengthy Review of the Tariff Question.

A Few Facts Concerning Senator Chandler's Blackballing Brigade.

Testimony Taken in the Custom House and Sale of Arms Investigations.

Senator Sumner to Preside Over the Cincinnati Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHANDLER'S BLACKBALLING BRIGADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—It has been ascertained that Senator Chandler has appointees in the departments here, who are engaged in writing all sorts of slanders upon some of his colleagues who do not exactly agree with his method of either conducting a party or carrying on legislation. One of these, named George C. Maynard, and credited to Detroit, now holds the position of Superintendent of the Electrical Department of the Weather Bureau, at a salary of $1,800 per annum. One of his principal duties appears *to be* to furnish the country press of Michigan with letters from this point, not only parading Chandler's virtues and services, but making wholesale statements upon the character and public acts of independent Republicans. Under date of Feb. 22, a letter of this correspondent appeared in the *Republican Banner*, published at Hastings, Mich., charging Senator Trumbull with having been retained by Andy Johnson in the McArdle case, and that his vote on impeachment was influenced by the large fee he had received for his services in this case. In the comment made by this correspondent upon Trumbull, for his alleged bribery, there was a remarkable resemblance to the views which Chandler took frequent occasions to express in this city whenever the Illinois Senator's name was mentioned. In a fine flow of animal spirits, one night, in the presence of half a dozen responsible witnesses, when the character of the French arms debate was being discussed, Chandler blusteringly remarked that Trumbull would not dare to open his mouth in that debate, as he had the documents which would ruin him before the country. How much effect this had upon Trumbull can be judged from his manly speech during that wearisome debate. Until the Administration organ here published this story and commented upon it editorially, Trumbull took no notice of it; but several things having come to his knowledge within the last few days as to who was the real author of the slander, Trumbull determined to reply to it, and to show to the Senate who among its members was engaged in this despicable business. When he gave notice to-day of his intention to make a personal explanation, there was very universal interest on the part of Senators, who continued to pay him the closest attention until he had finished. Trumbull first sent up to the desk the Michigan paper containing the letter from Maynard, and, after it was read, asked Mr. Chandler if he did not furnish the information on which this letter was based. To this Chandler replied evasively. Trumbull then proceeded to show who the writer of the letter was, where he came from, what papers he wrote to, and, most important of all, that he was in the employ of the Government, and was employed in a systematic attempt to slander officers of that Government. He then sent up to be read a letter from General Grant, then Secretary of War *ad interim*, asking him to act as counsel for the Government in this most important case. This letter so completely disposed of the charge against Trumbull as to produce almost dramatic effect. The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1868.

SIR: The case, *ex parte*, W. H. McArdle, appealed from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi to the Supreme Court of the United States, it is believed, may soon be called up. The Attorney-General of the United States having expressed his intention not to appear in the case, this Department desires to engage your professional services for that object. The case is numbered 386, and a transcript of the record, together with a copy of the Attorney-General's letter of the 31st ult. on the subject, to this Department, is hereby enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.
Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

He commented at length upon the meanness of the business in which Senators were engaged who lent themselves to such practices, and then gave way to Chandler for a defence of his conduct. Chandler followed in a violent and abusive harangue, which was more than usually undignified and un-Senatorial, and which made up in noise what it lacked in argument. He failed to clear himself from connection with the slander against Trumbull, and went on piling up new charges which have no more foundation than the original.

THE ST. CROIX AND BAYFIELD LAND GRANT

was effectually squelched in the House to-day, but not until after the most bitter and determined fight on the part of the land-grabbers. Ketchum, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, after the larger portion of the day had been wasted in voting on amendments, finally submitted a substitute for the bill reported by his Committee, and all the amendments which had been added, which, after a most exciting canvass, was finally adopted, by 94 to 85. The effect of this substitute is to virtually declare the grant reverted to the United States, and to reopen the lands to public settlement. The friends of the job are not yet prepared to give up their efforts, and an attempt will be made to have the scheme fixed up in Conference Committee to which it will now go. The prominent Republicans who sustained the scheme from the outset were Dawes, Banks, Farnsworth, and Garfield. Job Stevenson and Hays, of Illinois, made powerful speeches against the bill, and through their efforts did much to defeat it. Stevenson's speech attracted special attention. As a member of the Committee on Public Lands he had given much attention to the whole subject of land grants, and his presentation of matter was clear and forcible.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

In the arms-investigation, the testimony of Colonel Crispin was finished. It finally came out that Remington did not put up the margin to bind the sales made Oct. 13 till two days after, and that, in then accepting it, Colonel Crispin spoke of it, in a letter of acknowledgment, as the margin required to bind the purchase. It also appeared that General Dyer had a consultation with Remington, at the Ordnance Agency at New York, at the time he was arranging for the manufacture of cartridges. Colonel Crispin did not know Thomas Richardson as an agent of Remington, but, on inquiry as to who he was, had learned he was connected with the Agricultural Works at Ilion; had not been told that these were the Remington Agricultural Works. A former army associate of Colonel Crispin, Lieutenant Smott, had acted at Crispin's office as agent of Richardson, of Remington, and of Schulyer Hartly, and Graham in the sale of 100,000 new Remington navy muskets, the latest style of breech-loaders. Witness knew nothing except that he had been requested to receive a margin for the same, and had sent the margin at once to Springfield. This transaction was a sale of new breech-loaders of the latest pattern on hand in the arsenals, for which an equal number were afterwards manufactured to take their place. Where these guns went is not yet ascertained.

THE TARIFF BILL

came up for consideration in the Senate to-day, and Sherman and Scott opened up the discussion by long speeches on the whole tariff subject. It is the opinion that the Senate will spend about a week on this bill, and that it will ultimately be passed with but few amendments. Inasmuch as the Committee of Ways and Means is now engaged in framing a general Tariff bill, which is much more comprehensive than the one reported from the Senate Finance Committee, it is a question of considerable interest here as to how the House would receive the Senate bill in case the latter should be passed before the House Committee is prepared to report. It is the impression that the House would lay the Senate bill upon the table and then proceed with the report from the Committee of Ways and Means, as if no other measure of this character were before it.

SUMNER.

It may now be stated that Senator Sumner is to preside over the Cincinnati Convention. In conversation with Senator Wilson to-day, he said that his continued hostility to the present Administration is inevitable, and that, his health permitting, he expects to make one more speech in the Senate against President Grant, which will at least convince the country that he is honest in his opposition to his re-election, and that he has sufficient evidence of corruption in the Administration to warrant his course. Mr. Sumner also says that in view of the vast number of private letters which he receives daily from the most prominent and respectable Republicans in Massachusetts protesting against Grant's nomination, and expressing good wishes for the success of the Cincinnati Convention, together with his own convictions, he could not do otherwise than lend his efforts to make that Convention a success.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Rear Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor has received preparatory orders to command the North Atlantic fleet.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet was in session about two hours to-day. There was no business of more than ordinary importance before it.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day concluded the examination of Colonel Crispen and adjourned till Monday next, when Squiers will be examined.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Custom House Investigating Committee to-day examined Special Treasury Agent Frank Howe. He testified at length in regard to the working of the system when charges were made against merchants of defrauding the revenue. There had been fifteen cases of seizures of books and papers since he had been in office. He could not recollect the cases or names of the parties. He never compromised cases; had no power to do so. The entire expenses of fifty-three Special Agents for the year, including the Supervising Agent at Washington, were $169,000, $40,000 of which sum was spent by travelling and contingent expenses. During that period over $1,000,000 had been paid into the Treasury, and suits involving double that sum are pending.

The Committee adjourned.

JUDGE CHASE AGAIN WILLING.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says: An Anti-Grant Convention is to be held at Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 18th of April. The movement is understood to be in the interest of Judge Chase. A declaration of principles has been agreed upon, and its originators designate the new party by the name of "Democratic Republican party."

GENERAL DYER ILL.

General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., is lying dangerously ill of Bright's disease at his residence in this city.

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT.

A number of officers who were dismissed during the war without trial have applied to the Secretary of the Navy to be reinstated under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1865. In case such officers succeed in being restored under the above law, they will be entitled to back pay for the whole time so suspended.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported with amendments the House bill, punishing by fine and imprisonment parties contracting to carry mails and their failing or refusing to carry out the contract.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington letter in the *Republican Banner*, published in Hastings, Mich., charging that Senator Trumbull had illegally pocketed a $10,000 fee in the McArdle case in the Supreme Court, having been employed to represent the United States by President Johnson, and charging further that his vote on the impeachment trial was influenced by this fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull then said that during seventeen years' service in the Senate he had not before risen to a personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He denounced the charge as malicious and preposterous. He produced letters showing that he was employed not by Johnson but by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, two months before the articles of impeachment against Johnson were prepared, and that the fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton. He argued that his employment in the matter was perfectly legal and proper. He charged that the letter was written by a man in the employ of the Government, and intimated that the charge had been made for the purpose of injuring him because he was hostile to the influence by which the man was kept in office. He also referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, some time ago, for an inquiry whether any Senator had taken a fee from the United States contrary to law, and said that when the authors of these slanders discovered that he had been employed by Grant instead of Johnson, they would not again ask for an investigation, but, like slimy snakes, would crawl to their dens.

Mr. CHANDLER replied. He denied that he had ever thought that Mr. Trumbull had been employed by Johnson, and said that his object was to ascertain whether the Senator had violated the law. He still believed that he had done so, and as to Mr. Trumbull's personal allusion to him he hurled back the slime upon its slimy source.

The VICE PRESIDENT called Mr. Chandler to order.

Mr. CHANDLER apologized to the Senate.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The unfinished business, the Tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate as follows:

In opening the debate on this bill, it will, perhaps, be most agreeable to the Senate that I state the facts as to our financial condition that enable us now, for the sixth time since the close of the war, largely to reduce the taxes imposed on the people of the United States; and I will also state the general principles upon which the reductions of taxes proposed are based. The details as to specific taxes would extend my remarks far beyond my purpose, and will be more properly stated from time to time as the Senate progresses. The taxes already repealed yielded $255,000,000. Our revenues still largely exceed our expenditures. We are justified, by several causes, in continuing the repeal of taxes. The taxes that remain yield largely more than the same taxes in former years, and more than was estimated by the most sanguine person. The production of the country has largely increased. Industry in almost every department has been actively and busily employed. The consumption of our people, which, under our system, is chiefly the basis of taxation, has, by the prosperity of our industry, been largely increased. At the same time, the national expenditures are diminishing. Our financial condition is improving in every particular. We are slowly but surely, without contraction or expansion, by increasing the uses of our paper money, approaching a specie standard. The interest on our debt is daily diminishing by the payment of the public debt and reduction of the rate of interest on that which remains. All these favorable circumstances enable us to approach a further reduction of taxes with more system and information than formerly, and, I trust, with a sincere desire to make the reduction in such a way as to yield the largest possible relief to our people. The only questions are: How much and what taxes ought to be repealed? Let me first state how the subject now comes before us. On the 14th of March, 1871, the House of Representatives passed three bills—a bill to repeal the duty on coal; a bill to repeal the duty on salt, and a bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee. The duties thus proposed for repeal yielded last year $21,000,000. The Committee on Finance was of opinion that it was not wise to consider those bills, except in connection with the whole subject of revenue reduction. On the 12th of April, 1871, the Senate passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed, during the recess of Congress, to carefully examine the existing system of taxation by the United States, with a view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House of Representatives repealing certain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify, revise, and reduce both internal taxes and duties on imported goods now in force, and so that the aggregate of such taxes shall not exceed the sum required to execute the laws relative to the subject, and to pay the current expenditures of the Government administered with strict economy, and so that such taxes may be distributed as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

In obedience to this instruction, the Committee on Finance, during the recess, did examine, in detail, the different duties imposed by our Revenue laws, and agreed upon amendments to both the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws, but, in reporting to the Senate our action, we had to consider the power of the Senate over revenue bills. The powers of the two Houses over revenue bills is regulated by Article 1, Section 7, Clause 1, of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with the amendments, as on other bills."

This provision has often been subject to controversy between the two Houses. We had three bills of the House, with unquestioned power to propose amendments to either of them. It was clear that if the House proposed to repeal or modify certain taxes, the Senate could propose instead to repeal or modify other taxes; but as all taxes proposed for repeal by the House were customs duties, the question arose whether we could, as amendments, propose the repeal of internal taxes. The Parliamentary law, as well as practice, heretofore settled this question in the affirmative. The subjects are germane to each other; they are both bills for raising revenue. The distinction is only as to the subjects and mode of taxation. The House has itself repealed, by connecting the two in one bill, and notably so in the act passed two years ago. The modification compels a modification of the other. The logic of the subject matter compels us to consider the whole revenue, when proposing to reduce either from taxes. Still, to avoid all possible dispute, the Committee on Finance thought it advisable, while considering the whole subject of taxation, to confine their amendments to customs duty, and to offer these amendments to one bill, rather than to three. The amount of customs revenue proposed for repeal by the House substantially conforms to the amount proposed by the Senate. The House will no doubt, in due time, pass a bill to reduce internal taxes, when the Senate can propose its amendments. In debate, however, we must consider the subject as a whole, and must, therefore, consider how much revenue we can dispense with, and what taxes ought to be repealed or modified. Since the close of the war, it has been the highest public policy to maintain our revenue largely in excess of our expenditures, for a large surplus revenue was not only useful to pay the unliquidated debt, but was of great importance in re-establishing our public credit, in improving our currency, and in reducing the rate of interest. But the time has now arrived when we can safely reduce our revenues to barely enough to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, the interest of the public debt, and such additional sums as it may seem to be good policy to apply on the principal. The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, including interest, were $292,177,188. For the current fiscal year, partly estimated, are $293,403,382. For the current fiscal year, partly estimated, are $293,403,382. For the next fiscal year, estimated, $273,025,773. These sums exclude the sinking fund, and all payments on the principal of the debt. The net receipts of the Government during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $383,323,944 for the current fiscal year, estimated $359,000,000. The actual surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1871, was $91,146,776; for the current fiscal year, partly estimated, $71,794,991; for the next fiscal year, estimated, $87,974,226. The question arises how far the estimates of expenditure will be increased by additional appropriations by Congress. It is not probable that any material change will be made in the aggregate appropriations for the current fiscal year, while our current receipts are largely in excess of the estimates. This is caused, to some extent, by the importation of goods in place of the duty-paid goods destroyed by fire in Chicago. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a reduction of the expenditures for the next fiscal year, as compared with this year, of over $20,000,000, or as compared with last year, of over $19,000,000. But this is explained mainly by the exclusion from the estimates of the premium paid on bonds, and the premium received in gold, which balance each other. The estimates are based upon appropriations required by existing laws. They can be and ought to be diminished in several important branches of the public service. The abolition of the franking privilege, the reduction of the public printing, the reduction of the internal revenue service, a close scrutiny of the pension list, a careful limitation of appropriations for public buildings, and a general cutting off of expenditures that grew out of the war, but have survived the war, would enable us to repeal other taxes without injury to the public service. On the other hand, the wants of a great and growing country like ours, exercising new powers, extending daily its influence into new regions within our own limits and into far distant countries, where civilization is more and more influenced by commerce with its use, all these compel a gradual increase of just and proper expenditure. Such an increase does not indicate extravagance, but it indicates growth, health, and strength. There is another cause of a nominal increase in expenditure which operates slowly and silently, but as surely as the march of invention and civilization. It is in the changing of the purchaseable power of money. Since the close of the war we were paying interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, now we can readily borrow at 5 per cent, and are now negotiating for a still lower rate. Our currency approximates a specie standard, and the Government is strong enough to resume specie payments at any moment, the time being only a question of domestic policy, as it effects debtor and creditor, producer and consumer. The banking system is so generally distributed that it furnishes a uniform currency, and only awaits a mandate of the Government to maintain it at par with gold and silver. We can easily pay off the National debt in thirty years, and yet at each Congress we repeal and reduce taxes. The Committee on Finance conclude that $86,000,000, including the sinking fund provided by law, should be applied to the reduction of the debt, and that this sum, added to $273,025,773, or the sum of $323,[illegible],773 should be the basis of our revenue reduction. Customs revenue since 1867 show an annual increase of over ten millions of dollars, and yet during that period duties were repealed which yielded twenty millions per annum. It is apparent that the customs duties for the current year will largely exceed last year, and there is no apparent reason why that increase should not continue during the next fiscal year. The receipts from customs from July 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, are $146,721,000. At the same rate the receipts for the present fiscal year would aggregate $226,061,600, or fourteen millions in excess of the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury. The internal revenue for the next fiscal year is estimated at $119,500,000, viz., spirits, $50,000,000; tobacco, $36,000,000; fermented liquor, $8,500,000; banks and bankers, $5,000,000; gas, $3,200,000; adhesive stamps, $16,000,000; penalties, $800,000; other articles, $800,000. This don't include the residuum of income tax for 1870, which will make good the Secretary's estimate of $126,000,000. The proceeds of the sale of public lands etc. are estimated at $21,000,000, making a total of $383,000,000, or $14,000,000 in excess of the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate, and $100,000,000 in excess of the estimated expenditures. Applying $50,000,000 to the reduction of the public debt, there is still a surplus of $50,000,000, which should be the extent of our revenue reduction at this session. The fear that high duties would lessen our foreign commerce is met by its steady growth. Imports in 1869 were $414,256,243; in 1870, $452,875,665; in 1871, $518,759,518. Exports in 1869 were $413,961,115; in 1870, $499,092,173; in 1871, $562,518,651. The increase of internal commerce was much greater than foreign, and it is now estimated at $4,000,000,000. The falling off in our merchant marine on the ocean is caused by the substitution of our wooden vessels, and for internal commerce railroads are rapidly taking the place of water navigation. If foreign-built vessels were admitted to American registry, both for internal and external commerce, at a reasonable rate of duty, this would not only encourage building of American iron ships, but would secure healthy competition in our internal and coasting trade, now absolutely protected by our navigation laws. If the wisdom of our protective policy is to be tested by experience, I insist it has been proved wise policy by the actual condition of our country. No doubt changes are demanded by the improving condition of our finances. Taxes must be reduced with the wants of the public service; but every industry called into existence by our policy, every skilled laborer, every capitalist, every city, village, and hamlet, and community of farmers, laborers, and shop-keepers whose industry is employed by reason of your policy, may demand that changes be made with careful reference to industry, capital, and skilled labor employed in the development of your policy. In making a reduction of revenue it should be done to give the greatest possible relief and the least possible injury to any industrial industry fostered by our laws. It has been conceded that the internal taxes should first be repealed. The worst of these taxes have been repealed, but there still remain special taxes which make it necessary to keep revenue officers in every county of the United States. These special taxes are on wholesale and retail dealers in spirits, tobacco, and beer, on banks and bankers, and gas. Many of the stamp taxes are imposed on the production of matches, medicines, and the like. Others are on the sale of property and on commercial paper, while all involve the employment of a multitude of agents for the sale of stamps. While productive, they are annoying, expensive of collection, and easily evaded. If special taxes on spirits, tobacco, and beer can be consolidated with the tax now levied on the manufacture of these articles at the distillery, brewery, and manufactory, and the special tax on gas and bankers are repealed, we can dispense with the vast army of revenue officers and concentrate the attention and surveillance of internal revenue officers to places where whiskey, tobacco, and beer are made. If we can dispense with the stamp taxes the whole system of internal taxes will disappear, except excise taxes on whiskey, tobacco, and beer, which, by common consent of both producer and consumer, are recognized as proper objects of taxation. The taxes on circulation and deposits of National Banks do not enter into our internal revenue system, but are rather regarded as a fund from which to pay the expense of printing the notes and maintaining the system. The excess collected from this tax over these expenses may properly be regarded as a return payment for a franchise. This tax is collected directly by the Treasurer of the United States, and should be retained. If it is deemed best to retain this tax as against other banks and bankers, it may be collected in the same way and by aid of bank examiners. In advance of a definite measure of dealing with internal revenue I am prepared to say, without committing any one else, that we can and ought now to repeal all internal taxes except on whiskey, tobacco, and beer, and to consolidate and simplify them. The income tax expires with the collection of the tax of 1871, which on personal incomes is assessed during this month. Experience will convince the great body of our people that a system of national taxes which vests the whole burden of taxation on consumption, and not one cent on property or income, is intrinsically unjust. While the expenses of the National Government are largely caused by protection to property, it is but right to require property to contribute to their payment. It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means. This is not true. Every one must see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor as the income of one does to the wages of the other. As wealth accumulates this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system will be felt and forced upon the attention of Congress. Then an income tax, carefully adjusted, with proper discrimination between income from property and income from personal services, and freed from the espionage of our present tax, will become a part of our system. If these changes in our internal revenue laws are made, it will reduce internal taxes thirty-one and a half millions, or from $126,000,000 to $94,500,000. But this reduction of taxes will be accompanied by a reduction of our expenditures of not less than $2,500,000, and, if the new regulation as to the whiskey tax should prove practicable, there will be a much greater reduction. This will leave a net loss of revenue of $29,000,000, and with a margin of $21,000,000 for reduction of tariff duties. Upon what articles and upon what principle shall this reduction be made? The House of Representatives propose to repeal the duties on coal and salt, articles largely produced in this country, and on teas and coffee, which are not produced in this country. The aggregate duties collected on these articles were: On coal, $538,375; salt, $1,175,587; tea, $8,322,994; coffee, $10,969,698, in all $21,006,056, or just the amount we are able to repeal. Why single out these articles for special repeal? The whole quantity imported last year was 431,108 tons. The amount of bituminous coal produced in this country last year is estimated at 15,000,000, and of anthracite at 19,000,000 tons, or an aggregate of 34,000,000 tons, so the coal imported is less than one and one-half per cent of that consumed. The whole benefit of this repeal would inure to the benefit of Nova Scotia, and not to any part of our country. The cost of production of domestic coal fixes the price, and the only effect of repeal will be to raise the price of foreign coal for the benefit of Nova Scotia miners and land-owners, or more especially for the benefit of American speculators in Nova Scotia. It will not appreciably inure to the benefit of our consumers. To the precise extent that the repeal increases the importation of foreign coal it will diminish the mining of our own. Finding our vast market open and free to them they will force production in Nova Scotia and divide the profits between their land-owners, their miners, and their sailors. Our industry will be diminished to the same extent without benefiting our consumers. Again, free coal will have the same effect on Nova Scotia that reciprocity had in Canada. It will give them the benefit of our markets without the burden of our taxes on home producers. It will make annexation of those kindred countries impossible. Again, it is gross injustice not only to our miners but to our shippers. By a settled policy of our navigation laws, no foreign vessel can carry our coal from Philadelphia to Boston, but they can from Nova Scotia to Boston. It is said that a foreign vessel can carry cheaper than ours. Thus you discriminate in favor of Nova Scotia by allowing their products to be carried in the cheapest vessels in the world, while our miners must ship in an American vessel. You must repeal your navigation laws before you can make coal free. The same vessel that carries coal from Nova Scotia to Boston cannot carry domestic coal there, and yet Boston at the same moment insists upon the navigation laws and upon the repeal of the duty on coal. Again, so far as the duty on coal is concerned, it is only claimed that it may slightly reduce the cost of coal consumed northeast of New York. It cannot affect the price elsewhere, for without a duty foreign coal will not be used south or west of New York. Now New England has the benefit of our navigation laws, and our duties protecting their industries. Coal is a finished product of the miner as much as cloth is of the manufacturer. How can you convince the miner that he should not have the benefit on coal, when you demand it on cloth? So with salt. Salt is largely introduced in this country. It is chiefly the product of interior sections where the manufacturing industry does not exist. The chief source of supply is at Syracuse, N. Y., at Saginaw, Mich., and at Pomeroy, O. It employs 15,000 persons and $20,000,000 capital. It is an absolute necessity of life. This industry must be maintained in war, for our foreign supply would be imperilled by any maritime power. The domestic supply is ample and products cheap. It is sold in every domestic market at less than 1 cent per pound. Our fishermen, who must compete with foreigners, have their salt, in effect, duty free, for they are paid a drawback of duty on all they use. It is a Western product, and its production, transportation, and use represents labor. Every part of it is labor. The raw brine costs nothing but the labor of purifying. It is labor in the form of salt. If labor is to be protected, why should labor-producing salt be excepted. There is now a duty of 18 cents per 100 pounds, or less than 1 5 of 1 cent per pound. If all textile and metallic fabrics must be protected, why not salt? If you look for revenue, it yields over $1,000,000, with little cost and absolute certainty. If you look to protection to labor, what duty gives protection more properly than the duty on salt? The duty on salt does add to the cost of the article on the seacoast, but does not affect the price in the West; but, if duties are to be levied only on articles the manufacture of the East how long will they stand it? The revision of the tariff must be treated as a whole. Free coal and free salt mean free iron and free woollens. Whether we regard the duty on coal and salt as revenue duty or protective duty, they ought not to be entirely repealed, and therefore the House bills ought not to pass. As to duties on tea and coffee, their repeal is simply a question of revenue. The repeal of either of these duties will in some degree cheapen the daily meals of nearly every family. The House of Representatives has shown its desire to make tea and coffee free by twice passing bills for that purpose, but it is manifest that if this is done we must postpone for the present all other reductions of duty. I now come briefly to consider the measure proposed by the Committee on Finance. Instead of repealing entirely the duties on coal, salt, tea, and coffee, we propose a large reduction on them. We reduce duties on lumber, rice, lead, and other articles, the raw products of industry, on which the present duties are excessive, and add largely to the free list, and propose a reduction of 10 per cent of duties on most textile and metallic fabrics. The reduction proposed is $22,587,353, but we may fairly anticipate a lessening of expenses and such an increase of importation as will reduce the loss to the revenue to $21,000,000. Mr. Sherman discussed the general principles of protection and free trade, claiming that the former should be maintained as the essential foundation of our national prosperity, and closed by stating that the Committee on Finance was of opinion that now, when so many taxes are repealed, there ought to be a general reduction of duties on textile and metallic fabrics, and that this reduction should be at the rate of 10 per cent, which is about the rate of the aggregate of the reduction of tariff duties. We expect to encounter the opposition of those who favor the maintenance of the highest duties on foreign competing fabrics, and those who would abruptly disturb our industry by a sudden and radical reduction of duties to what they term a free-trade standard, and, perhaps, both classes of opposition will unite in repealing purely revenue duty on tea and coffee. If this is done we cannot repeal other taxes with safety to the public service, and he would then vote for striking out the notable reduction on textile and metallic fabrics, and then be called for the yeas and nays on his amendment to place tea and coffee on the free list, when Mr. FERRY, (Mich.), by unanimous consent, called up the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Portage and Lake Superior Canal, which passed.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill to authorize the President to appoint a Paymaster General in the army. Passed.

Mr. CORBETT asked to take up the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to settle on equitable principle the claim of C. M. Lockwood, of Oregon, mail contractor.

Several Senators objected, and Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would never pass another bill to allow the Postmaster General to settle mail claims on equitable principles. They had had enough of that in the Chorpenning case.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows to acquire homesteads on public lands of the United States, when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the extent and objects of the Southern Improvement Company, who are alleged to be seeking to monopolize the transportation of oil from Pennsylvania to the seaboard.

Mr. BEATTY, from the Committee on Printing, had presented a bill for printing Congressional proceedings, which would reduce the expenses $180,000 per year.

THE WISCONSIN LAND-GRANT BILL.

The House resumed its consideration of the Senate bill extending the time for Wisconsin to complete the Lake St. Croix Railroad. Mr. Ketcham gave the hour which he had to close the debate to his friends. The opponents of the bill are strong.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, replied to a point made by Mr. Conger, as to the old States having received all the public lands within their limits.

Mr. STRONG said if anything could revive the Democratic party, it would be its presumed opposition to land grants, and presumed support of them by the Republican party.

Mr. DUNNELL supported the bill.

Mr. HAY (Ill.) wanted his constituents to know that under the rules he had but two minutes in which to oppose the bill. He referred to the statement of another member, that the most extraordinary chapter of American legislation was the land grant legislation of Congress.

Mr. TYNER opposed the bill, and said it was in the interest of swindlers.

Mr. HAZELTON advocated the bill. He said its defeat would inure to the benefit of the Northern Pacific Road, the greatest monopoly in the country.

The discussion was closed by Mr. STEVENSON in opposition to the bill. He argued that the road was not needed, that it was a mere speculation. The lands were worth $15,000,000, and would build the road twice over. The reason the road had not been built before was that the company had been waiting for the lands to increase in value.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. The first vote taken was on the motion by Mr. Eldridge to strike from the amendment reported by the Committee the sentence forbidding the construction that the act granted any lands in lieu of which other lands might be selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or as granting any coal lands. The motion was agreed,—yeas, 84; nays, 83.

The next vote was on Mr. Killinger's amendment, requiring the rails used on the road to be of American manufacture. Rejected,—yeas, 52; nays, 112.

The next vote was on the substitute offered by Mr. Ketcham providing that all lands granted by Congress in 1856 and 1864 for lands for the construction of the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad, such grants having expired by limitation, are declared forfeited to the United States, and shall henceforward be subject to homestead entry and settlement under the Homestead act of the 20th of May, 1872, and that no part of such lands shall be selected by or inure to the benefit of any railroad company under any assumed grant from the United States, and that no land embraced in the grant to the St. Croix Railroad Company shall in any case revert to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this provision.

This last clause about the Northern Pacific Railroad was added to the substitute on motion of Mr. Banks.

The substitute was adopted—yeas, 98; nays, 85.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Biggs, Bingham, Braxton, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Carroll, Clark (N. Y.), Coburn, Coghlan, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Davis, Dickey, Finckelnburg, Foster, Garfield, Getz, Golladay, Griffith, Haldeman, Banks, Harmer, Harris (Va.), Havens, Hawley, Hay, Herndon, Holman, Kelley (Pa.), Kendall, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, King, Lewis, Lowe, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McGrew, McIntyre, McKinney, Mercur, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Morgan, Niblack, Packard, Packer, Perry, Porter, Prindle, Randall, Read, Rice (Ky.), Roberts, E. H., Roberts, W. R., Robinson, Rush, Shanks, Shoemaker, Smith (O.), Snyder, Speer (Pa.), Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stowell, Strong, Sypher, Turner, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wakeman, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Ind.), Wilson (O.), Winchester, Wood.

NAYS.

Averill, Banks, Barber, Beck, Beveridge, Bigby, Blair (Mich.), Blair (Mo.), Brooks (Mass.), Buckley, Caldwell, Clark (Texas), Comingo, Conger, Conner, Cotton, Crocker, Dawes, Dennan, Dox, Duboise, Dull, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Foster (Mich.), Frye, Garrett, Goodrich, Hale, Hancock, Handley, Harper, Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), Hoag, Hooper, Houghton, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lynch, McCormick, McCrary, Mitchell, Moore, Negley, Orr, Palmer, Parker, Merrick, Pendleton, Perry (N. Y.), Peters, Platt, Poland, Price, Rice (Ill.), Rogers, Sawyer, Sargent, Scofield, Seeley, Sherwood, Shober, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Smith (Vt.), Snapp, Speer (Ga.), Stoughton, Sutherland, Taffe, Thomas, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Twitchell, Waddell, Waldron, Walden, Warren, Wheeler, Young—85.

The bill as thus amended was passed, and the title changed, on motion of Mr. KETCHAM, so as to read, "An act to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Wisconsin, &c., and to reserve the same, under the homestead law, to actual settlers."

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the correct title would be to grant these lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for debate only.

ILLINOIS.

Escape of Jail Birds—Mississippi River Navigation—Fires at Quincy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 15.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-day, by the report of the escape of Ambrose Coe, who, with eight other prisoners forced their way from the jail at Palmyra, Mo., last night. Coe was under indictment for killing Miss Abbie Summers, of this city, last spring, but his friends had succeeded in postponing his trial, and, it is now thought, aided in his escape. A brother of Coe was seen in this city this afternoon.

The great ice gorge in the Mississippi, near Warsaw, gave way this morning, and the river is now open to Keokuk, the first boat of the season making a through trip to-day.

Two fires, which broke out nearly simultaneously in different parts of the city this evening, resulted in the destruction of a furniture manufactory and a brewery. No insurance.

Mysterious Death—The Illinois River Trade.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 15.—The body of a man was found hanging from a tree near Hollis Station, yesterday, and from appearances had been there some days. On the Coroner's inquest it was ascertained that his name was Henry Fornelger, of Pekin, Ill. Whether he committed suicide, or was murdered and hung to the tree to disarm suspicion is a mystery.

The Circuit Court has been in session here the past five weeks, and is about through with its work. No cases of especial importance are on the docket.

An immense amount of freight will be transported down the river this season. The Packet Company are competing with railroad, and offer low rates.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 16—1 a. m.—The barometer will continue rising over the Middle and New England States, with clear and pleasant weather on Saturday. Easterly winds will prevail over the Southern States with increased cloudiness, and an area of rain extend eastward over the Gulf States. The pressure will continue diminishing from the Ohio Valley northward over the upper lakes, with southerly winds and increased cloudiness.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed March 29 as a day of fasting and prayer.

—David Scott and Mitchell Cherest have been indicted for the murder of the Billings family, in Windsor Locks, Conn., last January.

—Mary Middleton Rutledge, wife of Francis B. Fogg, died at Nashville suddenly, of heart disease. She was a grand-daughter of a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, and distinguished as one of the most intellectual and benevolent women of Tennessee.

—Henry Wagner, who killed his wife at Ann Arbor, Mich., last winter, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and remanded for sentence.

—A young man named Henry Klebause, was brutally murdered at Knowlton's Landing, Ark., on the 13th inst., by John Hyde, a rival, who literally chopped him to pieces with an axe, and then threw the body in the river. Hyde, on being arrested, confessed the deed.

MARRIED.

HUBBARD—SYLVESTER—In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 29, by Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Mr. A. S. Hubbard, formerly of this city and Sarah Issabelle Sylvester, of Charlestown, Mass. No cards.

ABBOTT—HEFFRON—On Thursday evening, March 14, by the Rev. J. S. Drew, at the residence of James H. Morris, 405 Washington street, Mr. A. A. Abbott and Miss Ella M. Heffron, daughter of D. S. Heffron, all of Chicago.

DIED.

ROBERTSON—In this city, on the 14th inst., Carrie, wife of Joshua F. Robertson.

The funeral services at No. 76 North Carpenter street, at 12 o'clock this day. Friends cordially invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

QUIGG—In this city, March 14, Willie Quigg, aged 14 years, 8 months and 25 days.

Funeral from his mother's residence, 122 Third avenue, Sunday, March 17, at 9:30 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Pittsburgh and Southern Illinois papers please copy.

SHERER—Thursday, 14th inst., of membraneous croup, Edward Sibell Sherer, aged 4 years, son of W. T. and L. S. Sherer.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 101 Warren-av.

☞ New York and Montrose (Pa.) papers please copy.

LOOMIS—Friday, 15th inst., at 8 a. m., William E. Loomis, son of Edgar and Harriet J. Loomis, at their residence, 794 Michigan-av.

The funeral will take place to-day (Saturday) at 1 p. m. Friends are invited.

☞ Hartford (Ct.) papers please copy.

BARRETT—On the 15th inst., at 169 Archer-av., Mrs. J. L. Barrett (late Miss Adele Crocker), wife of Mr. J. L. Barrett.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 17th inst. Friends are invited.

HILL—March 14, at Talcottville, Conn., at the residence of his parents, George L. Hill, recently of this city, aged 27 years.

The funeral of Joseph Clark, who was killed by the engine of train No. 4 of the C. P. & Ft. W. R. R., at 6 p. m., Thursday, the 14th inst., will take place to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock at the residence of N. Martin, 74 Fourteenth-st.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

TURNER—It is with the saddest feelings that we announce the death of Mrs. L. Olivia Turner, the wife of Judge T. G. Turner, which took place at his residence last Saturday morning after a brief illness. Her disease was typhoid pneumonia, and she was not considered dangerous over twenty hours before her death. Mrs. Turner's maiden name was Morrill. She was born in New Hampshire in 1835. In 1844 she became a resident of Cleveland, and three years later was married to Mr. Turner. They came to this city in 1855, staying but a few years, however, they removed here again in 1867. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Cleveland, beside those of a son who died years ago.

One meets with few such women as Mrs. Turner. Gifted with a highly intellectual organization and a great individuality of character, possessing remarkable literary attainments, she might have won a fame second to none of the lady writers of the day. But she found her chief pleasure in a quiet and domestic life, filled with acts of tender benevolence; going down among the very lowliest to do good even as He went down.—*South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.*

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, this evening at 7:30. Work on the Third Degree.
GEO. F. HAZLITT, Sec.

Masonic.

Special communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. Visiting brethren always welcome. By order of W. M. SAM. C. SMITH, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Deposit Insurance

Is a new form of LIFE INSURANCE, originated and just introduced by the old and popular

CHARTER OAK LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ASSETS, - $10,000,000
ORGANIZED 1850.

It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this Company at far lower rates than are charged by other mutual companies.

WM. H. WELLS, Agent,
At Chicago, Ills.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

Household Goods on Saturday.
200 Looking Glasses on Saturday.
2,000 Rolls Wall Paper on Saturday.

HAVING SECURED

The building Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., we will REMOVE APRIL 1. Our building, 47x170, 3 and 4 Randolph-st. is for sale or rent. Possession given April 15.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TO LEASE.

Important to Business Men.

TO LEASE.

I have contracted with James D. Pierce, proprietor of the Chicago Carburetted Concrete Stone, to complete for me by June 15, 1872, a first-class brown stone front 25x75, on the west side of Halsted-st. (No. 91), between Madison and Monroe-sts.; first, or store floor, 14 feet ceiling. Parties desirous of securing the lease of this property (the best business front in Chicago) will apply to
W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD,
120 West Washington-st.

TERRACE ROW.

The desirable site of the well known Terrace Row, fronting the lake, on Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st., having an entire frontage of over 200 feet, and nearly 180 feet deep, to lease, and can now be obtained for a term of from 20 to 30 years, at very low rental, the above property, being within five minutes' walk of the centre of business, yet in full view of the lake, is a fine location for a hotel, stores, or for an elegant building, to be rented in "flats" after the Paris fashion, now so popular in New York and Boston. Application for the above can be made to WM. BROSS, 1 to 3 p. m. at Tribune office, or at the office of the Peck Real Estate, Room 3, Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE for a term of years: 60 ft. front on South Water-st., by 150 ft. deep, to an alley, between State and Dearborn-sts. Apply to ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

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BROADWAY and DUNLAP'S SILK HATS,
Cloth and Felt Hats,
New Styles Received Daily.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
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HATS! HATS! HATS!
Silk Hats a Specialty.
Broadway styles now ready. Also all the leading styles of Gents' Business Hats and Caps at
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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We have just received an elegant assortment of these popular Papers, and are prepared to fill orders for them at lowest market prices.

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PIRIE'S GREEN LINNEAR, 8vo, Note.
PIRIE'S AMBER LINNEAR, 8vo, Note.
PIRIE'S MAGENTA LINNEAR, 8vo, Note.

ALSO:

French Rose Tint Grand Quadrille, Note.
French Green Tint Grand Quadrille, Note.
French Amber Tint, 636 Pattern, Note.
French Rose Tint, 636 Pattern, Note.
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For sale at Wholesale and Retail, by
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
469 WABASH-AV.

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11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

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STAR
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, - - - - $400,000

WESTCHESTER
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, - - - - $550,000

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Insurance Company,
OF WORCESTER, MASS.,
ASSETS, - - - - $350,000

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AGENTS,
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STERLING INSURANCE.
Large Capital and Unimpaired Resources.
MILLER & DREW'S
Insurance Agency,
OFFICES: 472 WABASH-AV., and 70 MARKET-ST.

Acceptable risks in ALL Divisions of the City INSURED at equitable rates, upon direct application to either of our offices as above.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims of the Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Companies of Chicago, and Republic Insurance Company certificates of indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 128 Wabash-av.

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TO CLOSE BUYERS!
SAVE THE JOBBERS' PROFIT.
Buy your BOOTS and SHOES direct of the manufacturers. Good goods at bottom prices.
APPLETON, DAVIS & CO.,
23 South Canal-st., Chicago.

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Loans Negotiated
On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
70 South Canal-st.

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TURKS ISLAND AND GROUND ALUM SALT.
A few hundred bags left for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
HOLDEN & PENDLETON,
Hardwood Lumber Dealers,
Have removed to 34 Lumber-st., near Twelfth-st. bridge.

ADVERTISING.

APRIL.

We will insert an advertisement embracing ONE INCH space in
50 OF THE BEST
Daily Newspapers west of Chicago, daily every other week during the month of April, for the sum of
100 DOLLARS.
We will insert the space of TWO INCHES, daily, every other week during the month of April, in same, for the sum of
180 DOLLARS.
We will insert the space of THREE INCHES, every other week during the month of April, in same, for the sum of
240 DOLLARS.
For more space, and longer time, we will offer FURTHER inducements. A list of the above "50 SELECT WESTERN DAILIES" will be sent to advertisers for examination by return mail. Address
COOK, COBURN & CO., Chicago,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published:
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By JOHN SAUNDERS, author of "Abel Drake's Wife." With numerous illustrations. 16mo. Fine Cloth. $1.25.
A graphic story, depicting peculiar and interesting phases of life, little known to general readers.

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SIENCE AND REVELATION.
By Rev. JOS. H. WYTHE, M.D. 12mo. Extra Cloth. $1.75.
This work is designed both as a text-book for the student and as a collection of essays on topics of more than ordinary interest at the present day.
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A HISTORY OF
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An attempt to show how the taste for medieval architecture which lingered in England during the last two centuries has since been encouraged and developed.
BY C. L. EASTLAKE,
Architect; author of "Hints on Household Taste." This very beautiful and sumptuous work, lately issued from the press of LONGMANS & CO., London, is full of interest to all interested in the study of architecture or the fine arts, and has attracted great attention in England. Price $12.50.
For all the best works in English or American literature or art apply to
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
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THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
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Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS PATENTED by the Company, PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
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GENERAL REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
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Office, 313 Madison-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

ROBINSON & ROBINSON,
Battery Wharf, Boston, Mass.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for sale of
PRESSED HAY AND STRAW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patent applied for.
REVOLVING HONES
For all Sewing Machines. Price, 25c. Singer office of J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st.

A New Food for Infants and Invalids.
Nestle's Lacteous Farina, a new article of diet, has lately been introduced by Messrs. H. ASTIE & CO., 29 Beaver-st, New York. It is a bread and milk flour, and contains all the elements of a complete nutrition in the most assimilable state. It bears the endorsement of many of the most eminent physicians of New York City, and its use will, no doubt, owing to the very satisfactory results produced wherever tested, become general. It is also an excellent food for invalids of all ages.

Property-Owners
And others having cellars to be dug out, and ruins to be removed, will do well to call on MICHAEL WHELAN, 112 East Twelfth-st.

Oranges and Lemons
At A. BOOTH'S,
228 MICHIGAN-AV.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 398 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.
JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

Fire-Proof Safes
On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, without interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 228 Michigan-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Committee on Special Relief.
Applications for relief through this committee will not be received after Saturday, the 16th inst.
LAIRD COLLIER, Chairman.

TO SHIPPERS OF EGGS.
We are manufacturing an Egg Carrier, protected by letters patent dated Jan. 23, 1872. As certain parties give notice that THEY are the only patentees of Egg Carriers, and warn parties to use none other than their manufacture, this is to certify that we propose to protect our patent in ANY and ALL cases.
UNION EGG CARRIER COMPANY.
E. P. HERRICK, Patentee.

Wood Turners' Union.
All members and others are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday, March 16, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Hall, 121 Dekoven-st., corner of Clinton.
M. MAY, Sec'y pro tem.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.
The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D.D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Revenue Bill Again Reported to the House, With Amendments.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

Resolution for the Reduction of Canal Tolls Adopted in the House.

Text of Dore's Insurance Bill.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REVENUE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—The Revenue bill was reported back at noon. A closer examination of it shows that it is almost identically the House bill as originally introduced, with the addition of the Board of Equalization, of the section taxing owners of United States bonds in inverse proportion to the length of time they have had them, and of the section taxing shares of National Banks where the owner lives. It has in the Senate deduction section, but that is about the same as the House bill originally had. It does not tax shares of corporations under any circumstances, and will meet with opposition on that account.

DEATH OF SENATOR LITTLE.

In the Senate, in the afternoon, the death of Senator Little was announced, and, after remarks by Senator Hunter, that body adjourned till Monday evening.

MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION.

The House had but just a quorum and these were plunged into Committee of the Whole, and took up the important bill for the annexation of territory to cities. It originally provided for trying the question in Courts, but an amendment was adopted requiring the assent of a majority of the voters annexed, thus amended by changing its principle possibly for the better since the propriety of the annexation of territory is hardly a Judicial question. It was also amended so as to provide that a part of Hyde Park cannot be annexed without consent of the Board of Trustees of the entire town, thus satisfying the people of Hyde Park, Lake, Cicero, &c. A long discussion on the necessity for the bill, in which most of its friends claimed it was necessary to disannex large quantities of farming lands added to cities by special acts, was terminated by adopting other sections substantially as reported by the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Then the bill was reported back, and consideration continued in a House of about fifty members. Mr. Brayton tried to get rid of the amendment, which stands in the way of future Chicago annexations, but failed. Mr. Carpenter's proviso, that a majority of the voters must assent to annexation, was then taken up, and the vote showed there was no quorum present, and then the bill was dropped.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

The House Revenue Committee met yesterday evening, and made some progress with the subject entrusted to them. They have decided to adopt the schedule in the House bill, the deductions of the Senate bill, some of the machinery of the House bill, the Board of Equalization, the House amendment, taxing bank shares where they are owned, and an amendment by which Sheriffs shall retain the collecting in counties not under township organization. The action of the Committee shows that the essential points of the Senate bill are preserved. The schedule amounts to nothing.

DORE'S INSURANCE BILL.

The following is Mr. Dore's Insurance bill, which lacks only the Governor's signature to become a law:

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate and to govern fire and marine and inland insurance companies doing business in the State of Illinois."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That when any fire, or fire and marine insurance company, organized under the laws of any foreign State, shall file with the Auditor of Public Accounts a certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of any other State, stating that a deposit of $200,000, or the equivalent for that amount, for the protection of policy-holders in the United States, has been made by said company, in that State, in accordance with the existing laws thereof, said company shall not be required to make such deposit in this State, so long as said deposit shall remain intact with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department or Treasurer of said State, a certificate of which from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of that State shall be annually filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts of this State.

SEC. 2. All fire, or Fire and Marine Insurance Companies organized under the laws of any foreign country, establishing, or having heretofore established, an agency or agencies in this State, shall be and are hereby allowed to make the deposit required by the laws of this State, in such bonds, stock, or other securities of such foreign country: *Provided*, the same shall not be received for more than their par value; nor shall they in any case be valued at more than their current market value.

SEC. 3. The recent conflagration in Chicago having deprived the people of the State of Illinois of the means of ample insurance on their buildings and goods, an emergency exists requiring this act to be of immediate force and effect; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided last night to report back the bill for the collection of taxes in cities, and to recommend the adoption of the House amendments as modified by Mr. Kerr. Nothing will be done with this bill till next week.

CARBONDALE BONDS.

The joint resolution directing the Governor to sell to the City of Carbondale its $100,000 of bonds at not less than $30,000, is trenching closely on the Constitution, but it is the best thing to do, for the bankrupt city can never pay the obligations it foolishly incurred when bidding to secure the location of the Southern Normal. It is about all they can do to pay the interest on those bonds, and to pay the principal would ruin them. It is only another illustration of the evil policy of putting up the location of State institutions to auction, and awarding them to the highest bidder.

The Congressional Apportionment bills came up in the Senate, both the caucus scheme and Boyd's substitute. There was a warm debate upon the proposition to order the former to a third reading, relating at first to the Peoria District, which is objectionable to Boyd and to Kerr, both of whom were doubtful as to the result there. Then it took a broader range, and the Republicanism of the Districts in Southern Illinois was denied by Republicans and Democrats, and probably with a good deal of justice. It was ordered to a third reading, and, if Democratic votes are needed to pass it, they will be furnished, not because the Democrats are afraid of the election of six members at large, some of whom, in certain contingencies, they might elect, but because they are confident of nine members under this apportionment.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, March 15.

SENATE

met at 9 a. m.

RECESS.

Recess of 30 minutes taken.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, reported back Flagg's and Boyd's bills. Laid on the table. Also the House bill on the same subject recommending its passage. Read second time.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to table for printing. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 18.

Mr. STREVELL moved to order to a third reading.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to lay the motion on the table. Ruled out.

Mr. BOYD moved to recommit, stating that no printed copies were to be had. He entered his protest against being ruled and governed by the dictation of a caucus in whose infallibility he had little faith.

Mr. VORIS opposed the motion to recommit.

Mr. BOYD, in rejoinder, said that he would rather be placed in a Democratic district than in the Ninth District, as fixed up in the House bill, where disaffected Republicans had to be fought instead of simon pure Democrats. He protested against the district in which he was placed.

Mr. BOYD withdrew his motion to recommit, and Mr. BANGS moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to table and print. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 18. The President voted no.

Mr. STREVELL advocated ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. WHITING also took a hand in the debate, being of the opinion that Mr. Boyd could combine Fulton and Stark against Peoria and the distilleries, and then go to Congress.

Mr. BOYD asked him whether the district he represented, in its attempt to combine against Peoria, succeeded in sending a Republican to Congress, and that too in a heavy Republican District.

Mr. BANGS had no doubt as to the success of the bill, since the caucus had so unanimously decided in its favor. He was of opinion that efforts to amend the bill would not be successful.

Mr. HOLCOMB moved to amend the bill by striking Hardin from the Nineteenth District, adding it to the Eighteenth.

Mr. KERR knew of no law to divide the State into districts. They could, if they chose, elect the whole nineteen from the State at large. As regarded his own district, he concurred in the opinions of Boyd. The district was not a fair one. It was just as likely to go Democratic as Republican, for which latter party it ought to have given 2,000 majority. As regarded Whiting's whiskey insinuations, Bureau County had helped to elect a whiskey man upon a Temperance ticket. As regarded Mr. Strevell's disavowal of personal interest, he charged that the district was fixed up to suit him, and him alone. Mr. EDSALL had been bought off by a promise of the Attorney Generalship, and it had been attempted to serve Boyd in the same way, with the promise of nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Not one Republican would run for Congress in that district, but a Democrat would be elected by Republican votes. The caucus had so concocted matters as to secure every Democratic vote in the Senate, if necessary to carry the bill, in order to conciliate Southern Illinois Republicans. Three doubtful districts had been fixed up, and he predicted that in November, it would be found that three Democrats were elected.

Mr. HARLAN said he did not know what side he was on in this three-cornered fight. He informed Mr. Van Deusen that, as sure as November came, he would be a "sure-goner." "It was not in the papers" to elect a Republican in that district. In the district represented by the President of the Senate, a Democrat was elected; likewise in the St. Clair

would be elected, and in all probability it would equally divide the delegation with the Republicans.

Mr. WHITING rose to explain. He denied that Stevens was a whiskey man, and forthwith proceeded to pay a glowing tribute to the character of that gentleman.

Mr. HOLCOMB'S amendment was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 22.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. STREVELL moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday next at 11 a. m. Adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. EDDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to herding cattle on the unenclosed lands of another without leave, without recommendation. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Committee on Education, reported back the bill relating to the election of School Trustees, recommending its passage.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the Chapter of Revised Statutes relating to tippling shops, recommending its passage. Ordered to a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Harlan's resolution to adjourn on the 29th came up a special order.

Mr. DONAHUE moved to postpone the whole matter until next Wednesday.

Mr. CRAWFORD advocated its passage now as a suggestion to the House.

Mr. ALEXANDER was of opinion that it was not the time at present to consider the resolution.

Mr. STREVELL advocated the passage of the resolution now.

Mr. FULLER said the resolution was not an attempt to adjourn the General Assembly; it was merely an intimation to the House that the Senate would be ready for adjournment on that day.

Mr. PIERCE was heartily tired of staying here, but did not want to precipitate an adjournment while the House was in a condition for a first-class quarrel. A resolution for adjournment should emanate from the House, where there was a well-defined intention to prevent legislation.

Mr. BANGS coincided in the views of Mr. Pierce.

Mr. DORE wanted immediate action.

Mr. HARLAN said the people will hold the Legislature responsible for the immediate passage of this resolution. He was ashamed to go home and look an honest man in the face and tell him that the Legislature was not yet done with its work. Let the Legislature go home, confess it had done nothing, and retire into merited oblivion.

Mr. VORIS moved the previous question.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 19. The President voted no.

The question recurred upon Mr. Eddy's motion to strike out March 29 and insert April 4. Lost—yeas, 7; nays, 32.

The original resolution was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 24.

Mr. EDDY offered a resolution that when the General Assembly adjourn on the 29th, it adjourn to April 4, and that no new business be received after such adjournment.

Adopted—yeas, 22; nays, 19.

Mr. CRAWFORD entered a motion to reconsider.

CARBONDALE BONDS.

The House substitute for the Senate resolution regarding Carbondale bonds was taken up and concurred in.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up his motion to reconsider the adjournment.

The resolution was reconsidered.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment that the General Assembly would adjourn *sine die* April 5.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to lay on the table. Carried.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. BUSH introduced a bill to preserve peace and order upon the fair grounds.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced a bill to repeal the law providing for the revision of the statutes, and providing for a revision in another form.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DEATH OF SENATOR LITTLE.

Mr. HUNTER announced the death of Dr. W. A. Little, Senator from Jo Daviess County. The duty was a doubly painful one, the more so as it was the fourth occasion of the kind since the meeting of the Legislature. Dr. Little was a native of Vermont, a little over 58 years of age, and thirty-four years a resident of the State, and took a lively interest in politics as a means of elevating human interests. He represented Jo Daviess County in the Legislature in 1855. He was eminently a charitable man, having often curtailed his own comforts in order to administer to the wants of others. He was emphatically an honest man, and went down to his grave with the supreme satisfaction that death had no terrors for him. Further remarks were made by Senators Underwood and Eddy, the latter denominating Dr. Little as the highest type of American nobility, a Christian gentleman. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m. Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEES OF TOWNSHIP COLLECTORS.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, introduced a bill giving Township Collectors 3 per cent.

The subject was discussed, several gentlemen stating they were now convinced that 2 per cent, the amount fixed by law, was too small.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The City Incorporation bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. MERRITT moved to make the bill to repeal the liquor law the special order for Wednesday, and it was so ordered.

Several revision chapters were made the special order for Wednesday.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The Conference Committee on the bill to enable municipal corporations to cancel and fund outstanding bonds, reported recommending that the House concur in the Senate amendment, that the issue of the new bonds should be authorized by a vote of the people.

JURISDICTION OF BORDER CITIES.

The Senate bill to define the jurisdiction of the cities bordering on the Ohio was passed—yeas, 91; nays, 2.

Mr. CARY entered a motion to reconsider.

POISONS.

The Senate bill to regulate the sale of poisons was defeated—yeas, 80; nays, 24—and made the special order for Thursday.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

The Senate bill giving counties control of county convicts was passed—yeas, 91; nays, 5.

CONVICT CREDITS.

The Senate bill regulating good time of convicts, was passed—yeas, 98; nays, 7.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. SHORT offered a resolution calling upon Congress to pass the proper laws to give to Illinois scrip, in parcels of 40, 80, and 160 acres each, in order to replace the swamp lands once granted to the State, but subsequently patented by the United States. It is necessary to have it issued in such small parcels for the accommodation of the different counties.

The resolution was adopted.

CARBONDALE BONDS.

The Senate resolution instructing the Governor to sell to the city of Carbondale for not less than $33,000, the bonds issued by it for the State Normal School, was taken up, with the House substitute fixing the minimum at $30,000.

The subject was passed over.

COPYING OF RECORDS.

The Senate bill for copying old and damaged records was passed—yeas, 103; nays, 1.

CARBONDALE BONDS AGAIN.

The House substitute for the Senate Carbondale resolution was taken up and discussed, some exception being taken to it as releasing the city from its obligation to the State.

The substitute was adopted—yeas, 70; nays, 41.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Senate bill appropriating to pay the debts of the State Reform School was discussed for some time, several being opposed to it on general principles, and because the whole thing was a fraud, and was favored because it would not do for the State to repudiate its obligations.

Finally, a motion to postpone the bill till Wednesday next, was agreed to,—ayes, 59; noes, 35.

COUNTIES.

The House bill in relation to the compilation and distribution of laws relative to counties not under township organization, was not passed,—yeas, 43; nays, 44. No quorum voting.

The roll was called again, resulting yeas, 60; nays, 53.

It was reconsidered, and postponed till Wednesday.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue Committee reported back the Senate bill, with amendments, and asked that it be made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. SHORT explained that they had put in the State Board of Equalization and Senate deduction sections, but struck out the provision taxing capital stock and those in relation to oaths. They also had a new section in regard to National banks, taxing the shares where the owner lived. The Committee was unanimous against taxing capital stock. The bill was made the special order for Thursday.

CANAL TOLLS.

The Committee on Canals reported back a substitute for Cumming's resolutions requesting Canal Commissioners to reduce tolls on the assumption that reducing them would increase the revenue. The substitute set forth certain articles on which rates shall be reduced about two-thirds, and want others reduced in proportion.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the resolution as being unnecessary. They had passed a law fixing a maximum, and he saw no necessity for fixing a minimum.

Messrs. ROBERTS and CUMMINGS were in favor of reduction, insisting that, whenever the tolls had been the lowest, the revenue had been the largest. Fair rates of tolls on the canal would give competition with all North and South railroads. The mass of freight was shipped by producers, and the reduction was for their advantage.

Mr. ROBINSON was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. EDGCOMB quoted statistics to show that a reduction of tolls would increase the revenue.

Mr. CARLE could not go for the resolution, since there were no figures to show that this reduction would increase the revenue. If the Legislature was to fix the tolls, there was no necessity for the Board of Commissioners; nor was the reduction a general benefit to the State.

Mr. MERRITT offered an amendment that no reduction should be made to an amount below what would meet the necessary expenses of the canal.

Mr. ROSS supported the reduction of tolls, and claimed that there was proof that it would increase the revenues.

Mr. Merritt's amendment was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted—yeas, 68; nays, 25.

GUARDIAN AND WARD.

The Senate bill in regard to guardian and ward was reported back with amendments, which were adopted.

REVISED STATUTES.

A couple of other revision chapters were reported back with amendments, which were also concurred in.

DEATH OF SENATOR LITTLE.

The Senate message was received announcing the death of Senator Little.

Mr. HAINES moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday afternoon. Lost—yeas, 32; nays, 50.

ANNEXATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Senate bills, the first one taken up being the bill to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, with amendments reported by the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out a couple of sections under which he feared one incorporated town might annex another.

Mr. CLOUD (Morgan) feared the bill would lead to endless litigation, and to the annexing of territory, and forcing it to pay debts it had not contracted.

Mr. CUMMINGS wanted the bill in order that territory which had been improperly annexed might get away.

Mr. CARPENTER withdrew his motion, and offered an amendment that there should be no annexation unless a majority of voters in the annexed territory so voted. Adopted.

Mr. CLOUD (Morgan) moved to strike out the sixth section, providing for annexation by a decree of Court.

Mr. WAITE opposed it, since there would be cases where people living just outside of the city would enjoy its benefits, and yet obstinately refuse to be annexed.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) did not think it was necessary to pass the bill, since there was no demand for it, and there were many objections to it.

Mr. CUMMINGS insisted that there was a demand; that there were many cities whose limits were extended beyond what they ought to be, in

District. If this bill passed, nine Democrats which statement Mr. SANFORD agreed, thinking there were few cities which for years would want to annex territory.

After a long discussion by Messrs. ROBERTS, SHELDON, CLOUD (Morgan), and CASEY (Jefferson), Mr. Cloud's motion was lost, and the Committee reported the bill back.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to table the amendment by which the consent of the whole of an incorporated town is required to the annexation of a part of it. Lost.

Mr. CARPENTER'S proviso about a majority of voters assenting to annexation was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 51, no quorum voting.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. CAREY offered resolutions in relation to the death of Senator Little, and, after some remarks concerning the deceased by Messrs. CAREY and TOWNSEND, they were adopted, and the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 15.—The Assembly spent the greater part of last evening, all of this morning, and most of the afternoon's session discussing the bill defining, confirming and extending certain powers and privileges of the Beef Slough Booming Company. Two amendments, reported by Judiciary and the Select Committee, designed to further guard against obstructions to navigation were adopted. Messrs. Jenkins, B. F. Adams, Winfield, Smith and Caswell argued in favor, and Messrs. Phillips, Barron, Spooner, Putnam and Bailey against. Several amendments by enemies of the bill were rejected, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 48 to 28.

The general business was as follows: Senate bills were concurred in to pay $75 each to the Chaplains of the present Legislature; to appropriate to each member of the Chippewa Dells Investigating Committee $100; to provide for a uniform system of keeping the books and accounts of the State charitable and penal institutions; to provide for depositing in banks, at interest, the funds of counties with taxable property of over $30,000,000. Assembly bills were passed to provide for the organization of corporate companies in certain cases; to repeal the charter of the St. Croix & Superior Railroad Company. Adjourned to evening.

In full Senate this morning the consideration of the Assembly Temperance bill was resumed. The previous question was moved but, after some filibustering, withdrawn. An amendment was adopted exempting from the provisions of the bill wine made from native grapes by a vote of 17 to 16. The following section was adopted instead of Section 4 of the Assembly bill:

"It shall be unlawful within this State for any person to become intoxicated, and any person found in a state or condition of intoxication shall, on conviction thereof, be punished therefor by being held in custody by order of the Court before whom such person may be so convicted, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than one day nor more than sixty days, and may, in addition thereto, in the discretion of the Court, be required to pay costs of prosecution, and may be retained in jail, or in custody, until such costs are fully paid."

An amendment providing that the provisions shall not apply to pure beer or ale was lost.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to adopt the amendment submitting the bill to a vote of the people was lost.

The main question was ordered, and the bill ordered to a third reading, by the following vote:

Ayes—Senators Bacon, Belden, Blair, Brown, Caladay, Eaton, Flint, Fost, Griswold, Hiner, Homoway, Irish, Jones, Lindsley, Magoon, Miner, Nelson, Pratt, Quimby, Thorp, and Williams—21.

Nays—Senators Cameron, Clark, Davis, Hubschman, Kiers, Little, Mitchell, Morgan, Reed, Schmidt, Wagner, and Woodward—12.

A motion to suspend the rules for the passage of the bill was lost, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The general opinion seems to be that the bill will be lost by a disagreement between the two houses, or be modified by a Committee of Conference. Its special friends are much dissatisfied with the bill in its present shape.

The other business of the Senate was as follows:

The Committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions presented a bill to authorize the purchase of a tract of land for the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind. The bill to establish new Northern counties, and define their boundaries, was indefinitely postponed. The Assembly bill to exempt private property from seizure, or sale, to pay municipal debts, which was the special order, gave rise to some debate, sharply personal, between Senator Little, of Iowa County, to be helped by one of the localities of the bill, and Senator Magoon, of Lafayette County. An amendment was adopted, against the greatest of the friends of the bill, that it should not be construed to deprive any Court of power to levy an equitably adjusted tax upon the assessable property in any town, county, or village in satisfaction of any judgment which may have been rendered in such Court, or which may hereafter be endorsed on bond or other evidences of debt issued by any town, county, city, or village in this State.

Without further action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 15.—In the Senate, petitions were presented protesting against the centralization of power in county seats, and asking liberal provision for the educational institutions of the State.

The Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the Census Board to procure a portrait of ex-Governor Grimes, deceased, the same to be placed in the Capitol, and become the property of the State.

The substitute for the resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution, so as to permit the abolition of the Grand Jury system and the office of District Attorney, and creating the office of County Prosecuting Attorney, was adopted, after striking out that part referring to Grand Juries.

Quite a sensation was created in the Senate during the debate on the resolution to purchase a portrait of ex-Governor Grimes, deceased. Several of the Republican members criticised some of the public acts of Grimes very severely and made a comparison too odious to be made public. Resolution passed by a vote of 37 to 11.

In the House, bills were introduced, to provide for the taking of the census in 1873, and requiring the publication of receipts and expenditures of independent districts.

The special order was taken up, being the bill providing the manner of voting levies for school taxes. The Committee reported favorably. The bill requires the voting of a specific sum for each fund, instead of a percentage as under existing laws, the Board of Supervisors to determine the percentage necessary to raise the sum voted. An amendment was adopted limiting the contingent fund to $5 per scholar and the teachers' fund to $15 per scholar. The bill passed—68 to 24.

A bill was passed providing for the organization of independent school districts. The bill provides that elections to determine the organizations of independent school districts shall be ordered upon petition of one third of the legal voters of the districts; also, that the Board of Directors shall consist of three members of independent districts where the population does not exceed 500.

The bill to repeal the law relative to laying out roads was lost; also, the bill providing for cumulative voting or impartial suffrage in the election of township officers.

A bill was passed relative to indebtedness of school districts. The bill provides that warrants which have been issued instead of bonds, to procure money to build school-houses, shall be treated as promissory notes, as valid as if they had been bonds originally issued.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 15.—The Senate this morning passed the House concurrent resolutions of thanks to General Sheridan for furnishing supplies to Michigan people while suffering from the fires of last fall.

The Governor sent a message to both houses recommending various matters of purely local legislation, including an amendment to the Mining law allowing officers of mining companies, when authorized by a vote of the Directors, to grant right of way and depot grounds for railroad purposes. Also amendments to the charters of the Decatur, South Haven, Holland, and Grand Haven. A bill for all these purposes was promptly introduced.

The House, this afternoon, considered and passed the State Capitol bill precisely as already telegraphed, which is considered a great triumph on the part of its friends.

The Senate Committee on Apportionment completed their bill for re-districting the State this afternoon, and will report to-morrow forenoon. The following is the division: First, Wayne; Second, Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Washtenaw; Third, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Cass; Fourth, Berrien, VanBuren, Allegan, Ottawa, Muskegon; Fifth, Kent, Ionia, Barry, Montcalm, Galliott, Clinton; Sixth, Shiawassee, Eaton, Ingham, Jackson Livingston; Seventh, Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, Tuscola; Eighth, Oakland, Genesee, Saginaw, Midland, Isabella, and east side of the State to Cheboygan; Ninth, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, and all the north on west side of the State to and including Mackinac, Cheboygan, and Lake Superior. The bill, as thus framed, received every vote but one in Committee, but will be vigorously fought by friends of different interests in both houses.

The House Committee have nearly completed their apportionment. The first two Districts agree with the Senate, but the balance are materially different, and may be still further modified to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The Assembly to-day adopted the Senate Erie bill and passed it as its own. This includes the amendment prohibiting the Directors of the Atlantic & Great Western becoming Directors of Erie.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.50; XX, $7.25; XXX, $8.25. Corn firm, mixed, 77@78c; white, 95c. Oats, 53@60c.

BRAN—$1.50.

HAY—Market bare; nominally choice, $33.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.00@14.00. Bacon dull at 6c, 7½c, and 7½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 11@11½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9¼@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar easier; inferior, 5½c; fair to fully fair, 8½@9½c; prime, 10c. Molasses quiet; inferior, 30@32½c; poor, reboiled, 42½@45; good fermenting, 45c; cistern bottom, 60@65c. Coffee easier; fair, 19½@19½c; good, 20@20½c; prime, 20½@21c.

WHISKEY—Western, rectified, 90@95c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20¾; sight, ¾ premium; gold, 110½.

COTTON—Firm; sales 5,500 bales good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22c; receipts, 4,319 bales; exports, Liverpool, 1,669 bales; Havre, 974 bales; Boston, 2,926; stock 181,173 bales; week's sales, 27,000 bales; receipts, net, 21,251 bales; gross, 23,561 bales; exports, Liverpool, 21,102 bales; Continent, 13,488 bales; Russia, 8,791 bales; coastwise, 5,512 bales.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,657; supply for week, 8,307, or 394 cars, against 358 last week; market firm, but few lots offering, and few transactions; sales 135 Canada steers, av 1,168 to 1,325 lbs, at $5.25@5.87½; 65 Canada stockers, av 774 to 782 lbs, at $4.50; 19 Michigan steers, av 1,118 lbs, at $5.50; 17 head Ohio steers, av 1,368 lbs at $6.12½.

Sheep—Receipts for week, 11,600, against 10,430 last week; market closed firm; sales 120 Ohio sheep, av 82 to 114 lbs, at $7.25@9.25; 449 Indiana sheep, av 89 to 105 lbs, at $7.85@8.50.

Hogs—Supply for week, 14,700, against 15,300 last week; only 4 cars offered; prices were higher than shippers would meet; sales 177, av 125 lbs, at $4.70.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Beeves—receipts, 4,600 and 600 to arrive Saturday; quality middling. Market very quiet. Few sales at last week's prices, 5¼ to 6c for common to fair, 6½ to 7c for good to extra.

Sheep steady and a shade lower. But little business done; receipts, 124,000 and 2,200 to arrive Saturday.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,00. No sales.

FOREIGN.

Facts Relative to the Latest Scandal in London High Life.

Troubles of an American Patent Medicine Concocter in Paris.

Fearful Tragedy in an Italian Monastery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The latest English scandal, in which figures Sir Travers Twiss and his wife, Lady Twiss, on the strength of which Lady Twiss has mysteriously disappeared from London, is founded on a very blunt affidavit made last April by Alexander Chaffin, an elderly London lawyer, who was not arrested for the libel until about three weeks ago. The affidavit recites that Lady Twiss was married to Sir Travers at the Dresden Legation in 1862, and previously resided in London under the assumed name of Maria Gelas. Chaffins proceeds to swear as follows: "My first acquaintance with Maria Gelas was on the 15th of April, 1859, when I spoke to her in Regent street, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and accompanied her to her lodgings in Upper Berkeley street, where I remained with her a couple of hours, and gave her a sovereign. I subsequently visited Maria Gelas very constantly, and frequently passed the whole night with her. In the summer of 1859 I frequently saw Maria Gelas at Cremorne Garden, sometimes alone and sometimes in company with another foreign prostitute. On the 8th of August, 1859, Maria Gelas informed me of her intimacy with Travers Twiss, and on the 27th of August, 1859, informed me that Travers Twiss had agreed to keep her as his mistress, and allowed her £5 a week. I have frequently seen Maria Gelas at the Argyle Rooms, different music halls in the Haymarket, and at the Holborn Casino. On one occasion I was dancing at the Holborn Casino with her, her hair all hanging down her back. Travers Twiss regularly visited her from August, 1859, to March, 1862. In March, 1862, said Travers Twiss sent said Maria Gelas to Dresden, where it was arranged she was to remain until the following August, when the said Travers Twiss was to join her and then be married. The marriage was duly consummated, the bride claiming to be the daughter of a Saxony General. Lady Twiss was presented to Queen Victoria in 1863, and in 1869 was again at Her Majesty's drawing-room." Chaffins wrote to the Lord Chamberlain exposing her career, and it is alleged that he frequently blackmailed Sir Travers previous to making the exposure.

LONDON, March 15.—Copies of the reply of Secretary Fish to Lord Granville's note were communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday, and to Mr. Gladstone last evening, after the reply of the latter to the request of Disraeli in the House of Commons, for the production of the despatch. The reply of the American Government, though friendly, is firm and unyielding, and calls upon England to submit to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, the question whether the claims for consequential damages shall be admitted, to be discussed by that Board.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil sailed from Lisbon for Rio Janeiro on Wednesday.

The steamer Palmyra has arrived out.

LONDON, March 15.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords to-night that he had received official notice from the French Cabinet of the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty.

The Fenians are making preparations for grand demonstrations throughout Ireland in favor of amnesty on St. Patrick's Day.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-night, Disraeli alluded to the public anxiety to know the nature of the American reply to Granville's note, and asked the Government if it could be laid before the House.

Mr. Gladstone replied that a Cabinet meeting was to be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretary Fish would be considered. After that moment he would report on the subject, but it was impossible to do so now.

Mr. Horsman gave notice that, in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States, he should ask Her Majesty's Government that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—American circles in Paris were excited toward the end of February by the following bit of scandal: A very well-known citizen of New York, famous for the fortune he has made by the sale of patent medicines, was in Paris with his wife. They had been there some time. He is extremely addicted to gambling. His trip abroad was undertaken chiefly to break him from his vice, which is making serious inroads on his fortune. He returned to his room in Paris one morning about 2 o'clock. His wife was not in their lodging, but he knew where she was to be found, so he went to the house of a Mrs. B., and found that lady, his wife, and two men busily engaged in playing cards. The New Yorker flew into a towering rage and upbraided his wife in the most intemperate language. Early next morning the outraged wife obtained the certificates of two or three French physicians who had never seen her husband, vouching that he was insane and should be placed in a lunatic asylum. Armed with these she went to Mr. Washburne, and through his intervention made the police arrest her husband and lodge him in a mad house. Meanwhile Mr. Washburne grew uneasy at the thought of the responsibility he had assumed, and the next day sent an American doctor to see his incarcerated countryman. The doctor at once discovered that his countryman was sane, and he was liberated.

PARIS, March 15.—The Commission of Pardons has rejected the appeals of Fedel, Questil, and Girad, the murderers of the hostages under the Commune.

A grand dinner was given at the Italian Legation yesterday. Minister Washburne and the principal representatives of the European Powers were present.

The taking of the census of France will begin on the 1st of May.

PARIS, March 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine for the capitulation of Metz is expected, and the prospect just now occupies public attention, as he can only be tried by his peers. There is some difficulty in assembling a court martial which is competent, as nearly all the Marshals of France, of whom the Court must be composed, were themselves concerned in some capitulation or surrender during the late war.

The Assembly to-day discussed the budget. Thiers made a speech defending the estimates of the War Department. He insisted that they could not be reduced. It was necessary to replace the material of war, fortify the frontier, repair the fortifications, and create a real army.

It is rumored that General Cissey, Minister of War, will ask for a credit of 200,000,000 francs for building new forts around Paris and fortifications on the frontier, particularly at Longwy and Belfort.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A very terrible scene has taken place at a monastery in Palermo. A nun, a young lady of great expectations and exquisite beauty, had become attached to her father confessor. Thither she was secretly conveyed, and gave birth to a child. The child was quickly disposed of, and the mother was even more cruelly treated. Several of the monks determined upon destroying her during the temporary absence of her paramour. They passed a cord round her neck and dragged her along the floor until she was strangled. Her screaming attracted the attention of some Greek sailors, who effected an entrance into the monastery, when three of the holy fathers paid the penalty of their crime,—one received a death-wound from a sword, another was shot through the lungs, and the third received several wounds in the head, from which he has since died.

ROME, March 15.—It is thought that Darnienzis, Minister of Public Works; Corrinth, Minister of Instruction, and Costogooti, Minister of Commerce, will soon resign.

The funeral of Mazzini took place yesterday, and was attended by a great crowd.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 15.—An Imperial decree has been issued, dissolving the Diet of Bohemia, and ordering elections immediately for a new Diet, which is convoked for the 24th of April.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the annual budget. It shows a surplus of 14,500,000 thalers, and makes 44,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the public debt.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A letter from London, dated March 2, says that Senor Sagasta stated that he expected a revolutionary movement to break out in Spain immediately.

ILLINOIS.

Railroad Consolidation—Articles of Incorporation Filed—The Case of W. H. Stickney—Bills Approved.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 15.—The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company has consolidated with the Western Indiana Railroad Company, filing articles with the Secretary of State to-day. The Springfield, Carrollton & St. Louis Railroad Company has organized under the late Railroad Incorporation law, and filed articles to-day, also The Litchfield Car Manufacturing Company, capital stock, $100,000, also filed articles of incorporation.

Mr. W. H. Stickney, who claims to have been elected Police Magistrate of Chicago, but who the Governor refused to commission, has again, for constitutional reasons, applied to the Secretary of State for a commission as such officer, he (Stickney) claiming that under a recent decision of Judge Rogers, of Chicago, he is entitled to the commission. The Governor has all the papers before him, but he is very doubtful if Mr. Stickney has his wish complied with.

A lodge of Sons of Temperance, and a chapter of the Eastern Star, a Masonic order, was organized here last night.

The Governor filed the following approved bills with the Secretary of State this evening,—they are now laws of Illinois,—viz:

An act concerning Canada thistles. Has the Emergency clause, and takes effect immediately.

An act to secure uniform and reliable statistics concerning the dependent and criminal classes and their treatment in State and county institutions. In force July 1, 1872.

An act to fix the times of holding Courts in the First Judicial Circuit. Has the Emergency clause, and takes effect immediately.

An act concerning Drovers. In force July 1, 1872.

An act to provide for the removal of County Seats. In force July 1, 1872.

An act to authorize the transfer of boys in the Chicago Reform School to the Reform School at Pontiac, and to provide for the expenses of such transfer, etc., has the emergency clause and takes effect immediately.

An act to regulate the practice in Courts of Chancery. In force July 1, 1872.

Attempted Revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson City, was discovered and frustrated without serious result, as the prisoners were going from their cells to breakfast yesterday morning. Pat. Duffy, who murdered Fred. Ostermeyer in St. Louis over a year ago, broke from his gang, ran into the shoe shop, ascended to the roof, and, armed with a knife and a iron bar, defied his pursuers. He was shot in the arm and captured. Charley Clark, a mulatto, armed with a huge knife, essayed to assist Duffy, but was felled with a bludgeon and secured. Some forty convicts were in the plot, and, from a paper found, their plan contemplated the overpowering of the guards and the firing of the various shops, the forcing of the gates, robbing the office, and a general escape. Timely notice and the vigilance of the officers, however, prevented any concert of action on the part of the prisoners.

KANSAS.

Mrs. Ruth Released on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

LAWRENCE, March 15.—Mrs. Anna C. Ruth, charged with being an accessory before the fact in the murder of her husband, Isaac M. Ruth, by Dr Jno. J. Medlicott, was brought before Judge Bassett, to-day, on a *habeas corpus*. The Prosecuting Attorney announced that, since the decision of the Supreme Court against the admissibility of Ruth's letter, written the evening of his death, as evidence, her conviction under the present developments of facts was impossible, and he did not desire to retain her in custody any longer. She was, therefore, discharged.

Burmese Courtship.

The Burmese are Buddhists, and Buddhism has nothing to do with marriage. In other words, marriage is contrary to the principles of the Buddhist religion. So says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Rangoon; and he adds:

A Burmese damsel is demure, laughter-loving, and self-reliant. Her manner is graceful and pleasing. She wears a bright silk petticoat, a white jacket, a gold necklace, and has glossy black hair decked with flowers. She often smokes a green cheroot. Of course she has admirers, and she gives them all a fair chance. Every evening she receives a visit from all these young gentlemen; and such is the waywardness of human nature that the same swain will often pay similar visits on the same evening to other young ladies of the same village or township. This courtship is always going on, and courting time has been an acknowledged institution from time immemorial.

Here some explanation is necessary. The Burmese evening is divided into three watches—namely, children's bed-time, old folks' bed-time, and young folks' bed-time. Children's bed-time is sunset, or shortly afterwards. Courting-time begins soon after children's bed-time, and it continues long after old folks' bed-time, which is about 9 o'clock. Young folks' bed-time depends a great deal upon the will and pleasure of the young people in question,—say about 11 o'clock.

When the hour of courting approaches, the young lady trims her little lamp, so that it gleams through the window, and takes her seat upon a mat on the floor. Meantime the young gentlemen have been putting on their best bright silk putzoes, a nondescript garment, something between a pair of trousers and a petticoat; have donned their clean white jackets, have tied colored silk handkerchiefs on their heads in the most approved style, and have turned out altogether in the height of Burmese fashion. They enter, they seat themselves on the mats round the fair one, and then the "chaffing" begins. If a gallant has been unsuccessful in a boat-race, or has tumbled into the water, or has paid too much attention to another damsel, or has been deserted by another damsel, or has made himself ridiculous in any other way, the chances are that his feelings will be hurt before the evening is over. How the lady receives each lover, especially in the presence of other lovers, is more than we can describe. She herself requires considerable attention, and the old people never interfere. Indeed, why should the old folks interfere? The young folks can take care of themselves, and are only doing what they themselves did in the days when they were young.

—The young King of Spain is referred to in a recent Madrid letter as follows: "In the course of the drive a young fellow went shying right up against the King's leaders, and half knocked the royal postilion out of his saddle, and the young coxcomb did it on purpose, too, for he neither took off his hat nor turned round to beg pardon. He just galloped away, while everybody was laughing and saying it was a good joke, and the poor Queen was as red as a lobster and the King hung his head. It might have been a good joke, but it was very bad manners. I am told such things happen not frequently. The King is a good-looking young man, with a skin like Philip II, and an eye like—well, not a good eye, I cannot compliment his eyes, and I should be rather sorry to know anybody intimately who had that sort of eyes. He is brave, and he is patient."

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GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

Class C to be drawn March 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
515 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Malmo, Antwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, and all principal points in the United States and Europe. The attention of parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, is invited to this advertisement.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agt.,
32 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Business Men.

Ready-Made Offices, neat and serviceable, suitable for small stores. Corner of Erie and North Clark-sts.

Decorative Wood Manufact'ing Co.,

For the manufacture and sale of Patent Wood Carpeting, Portable Wainscoting, Marquetry Flooring, etc. Office, 525 State-st. A. J. GRIFFIN, Agent.

Iron Bedsteads

At the Factory, southwest corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING

Of the stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Chicago, at its office, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts, on Tuesday, March 19, at 3 o'clock p. m. By order of Directors.

CHAS. L. RAYMOND, S.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

OPEN A SPLENDID LINE OF

"Dolly Varden" styles in French Prints, Cretonnes, Percales, Reps, &c.

Handsome English Prints, Spring styles.

Large assortment new American Prints.

New lot of Ladies' Skirtings, Moreens, &c.

Novelties in Silk and Wool Poplins, Poplinettes, &c., for Spring wear.

New Spring Shades Pim's Irish Poplins.

Latest Styles in Stripe and Raye Silks, white and Grisaille grounds, various qualities.

Newest shades in Plain Colored Silks.

The cheapest Black Gros Grains anywhere.

The largest and best assortment of Japanese Silks, and guaranteed lowest prices.

The best 62 1-2c Japanese in the country.

Large stock of elegant new Spring Shawls.

Elegant Silk Bows, Lace Collars, Ties, &c.

Job lot of soiled French Kid Gloves, 75c pair.

The best $1 Kid Glove in the city.

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN.

WATCHES.

American WATCHES

THE BEST.

PRICES REDUCED!

ELGIN WATCHES, Best Silver Cases, $20 to $70
ELGIN WATCHES, 18 kt. Gold Cases, $70 to $140
U. S. STEM AND KEY-WINDERS, Silver, $16.50 to $350
U. S. STEM AND KEY-WINDERS, Gold, $65 to $500
HOWARD, Gold, $125 to $275

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

384 WABASH-AV.,

And 247 WEST MADISON-ST.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 384 Wabash-av.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

I have one of the largest stocks of Carpets in the city, and selected with a view to meeting the wants of the general trade, which I will offer at very low prices.

SPENCER H. PECK,

19 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Oliver Ditson & Co.'s

STANDARD MUSICAL WORKS.

CHEAP!! UNEXCELLED!!

Beautiful Octavo Edition of Oratorios and Cantatas.

Creation	$.50	Hymn of Praise	.50
Messiah	.50	Walpurgis Night	.75
Israel in Egypt	.50	As the Hart Pants (42d Psalm)	.38
Judas Maccabaeus	.50	Come let Us Sing (95th Psalm)	.38
Samson	.75	Ninety eighth Psalm	.38
St. Paul	.75	Woman of Samaria	1.00
Elijah	1.00	Hear My Prayer	.38
Athalia	1.00		
Stabat Mater	.45		

Oratorio Choruses separate, 6 cts. each 60 cts. per doz.

Beautiful Octavo Edition of Masses.

Beethoven's Mass in C.	.50	Mozart's 12th Mass	.45
Bordese's Mass in F	.75	Mozart's 2d, 7th & 9th Masses, each	.75
Concone's Mass in F	.60	Mercadante's Mass, 3 voices	.75
Farmer's Mass in B flat	.75	Niedermeyer's Mass in D	1.25
Gounod's Mass Solennelle	.75	Rossini's Messe Solennelle	1.00
Haydn's 3d Mass	.45	Weber's Mass in G	.50
Haydn's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Masses, ea	.75	Weber's Mass in E flat	.75
Haydn's 16th Mass	1.00	Southard's Mass in F	.38
De Monti's Mass	.75	Southard's Short Mass in D	.38
Mozart's 1st Mass	.60		
Mozart's 15th (requiem) Mass	.50		

Complete Operas, full vocal score, including recitatives $1 each. Faust, Fidelio, Traviata, Sonnambula, Don Giovanni, Marriage of Figaro, Norma, Ernani, Preciosa, Trovatore, Fra Diavolo, Lucretia Borgia, Lucia.

☞ The above can be had of any music dealer or the publishers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

BANKING.

B. F. ALLEN, W. A. STEPHENS, H. BLENNERHASSETT, DesMoines, Iowa.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 12 PINE-ST., New York.

Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts and can attend to them better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized more for city business.

Four per cent allowed on daily balances.

Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

All orders to buy or sell stocks on speculation positively declined.

Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c., but they must be first-class.

Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

OFF NIGHTS,

Michigan-av. Theatre,

(Late Standard Hall,)

For Combinations, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply to Box Office from 10 to 12 a. m.

J. H. ROSS, Lessee.

HATS.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

Opposite Sherman House,

38 West Madison-st.,

Spring Patterns now Ready.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

NOTICE.

I would like to associate myself with a man of means and establish a lumber yard on the North Branch. An experienced—well acquainted with the trade in that locality; understand bookkeeping and can give the best of references as regards character, integrity, and business qualifications. Address W S, Tribune office.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'

INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston,

ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME

INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL

INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN

FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICES,

Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

THE GLOBE

Insurance Company,

OF CHICAGO,

Having reorganized with a new Board of Directors, are prepared to settle all their losses in full, and have resumed business at their temporary office,

NO. 389 WABASH-AV.

CHAS. B. HOLMES, President.
SAML. C. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND.

Adjusted claims purchased

By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
388 Wabash-av.

Insurance Claims Wanted.

Wanted an adjusted claim in the German Ins. Co. of Cleveland, and Manhattan Ins. Co. of New York.

PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON,
Real Estate and Loan Brokers,
95 West Madison-st.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,

OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We have no other risks.

A. B. DARROW,
General Agent for Illinois, 387 Warren av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA,

in the Great Platte Valley, the garden of the West, now for sale. These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock-raising is unsurpassed by any in the United States. Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere. Free homesteads for actual settlers. The best locations for colonies. Soldiers entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. Free passes to purchasers of land. Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

PIANOS.

E PIANOS

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

81 16th-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $250 to $300.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFES,

Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.

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FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. T. RYERSON,

Boiler Makers' Supply House.

Nos. 218, 220, 222, 224

South Water-st.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Returned to New Warehouse March 9, 1872. Daily receiving a new and fully assorted stock of Plates, Sheets, Tubes, etc.

C. A. WILBUR, M. D.,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

No. 374 WEST MADISON-ST.

In office until 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Charlotte Cushman

TO GIVE

TWO EXTRA RECITALS NEXT WEEK!

In response to the universally expressed desire of those residing on the south Side that Miss Cushman would repeat MACBETH, and also in response to the urgent and united request of the large number who, owing to the great and unprecedented sale of tickets, were disappointed in not being able to secure seats for her last Shakspearean recitals, Miss Cushman has been prevailed upon to give

TWO FAREWELL NIGHTS

"With Shakspeare" before returning East, which will be positively her LAST APPEARANCES in this city. She will appear as follows:

WEST SIDE.

TUESDAY NIGHT (Union Park Congregational Church),

Merchant of Venice!

Miscellaneous Readings!

TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY. Horton's Library, 426 West Lake-st; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

THURSDAY NIGHT (Michigan-av. Baptist Church) By universal request,

MACBETH!

TICKETS FOR SALE MONDAY.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

The grand event of the Lecture Season NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, when the bold and brilliant Radical,

THEODORE TILTON,

WILL CLOSE THE COURSE with the Startling Lecture,

"THE AMERICAN WOMEN."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 61 Wabash-av.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

CLOSING NIGHTS OF

OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

In his wonderfully successful drama,

Across the Continent.

Monday—SUSAN DENIN. Box sheet now open.

GLOBE THEATRE.

HARRY LINDEN'S

"WOOL!" in the

HIDDEN HAND!

The Hit of the Season and Talk of the Town.

A HIDDEN HAND MATINEE Saturday at 2.
MARSH'S BENEFIT Saturday night.
The WALLACE SISTERS Monday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Two Glorious Burlesques the same evening.

JOHN CARTH! JOHN CARTH!

ACROSS THE CONTINENT!

HARRIGAN AND HART

In their great Specialty of

THE LITTLE FRAUDS!

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1872.

BENEFIT OF

R. L. MARSH!

An Immense Bill.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

PROF. MACALLISTER.

The Great Wizard, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, in a startling programme of Magic, from the World of Wonder. Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prices of Admission—Parquet and Dress Circle 50c; Gallery, 25c; Your reserved seats at ticket office during the day. Doors open at 7, performance at 8.

ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD, PARLOR, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Parlor Desks, Carpets, Crockery, Oilcloth, Window Shades, Mirrors, Cook Stoves, Show Cases; one 7-octave Piano, carved legs,

On Saturday, March 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts named below, until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:

Austin, Texas—200 cords of wood, 20,000 pounds of corn, 12,000 pounds of oats or barley, 51,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Bliss, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 155,000 pounds of corn, 75,000 pounds of oats or barley, 265,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Brown, Texas—800 cords of wood, 60,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Concho, Texas—1,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 910,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,790,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Davis, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 746,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Duncan, Texas—300 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 210,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 600,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Griffin, Texas—1,400 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 482,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,900,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McIntosh, Texas—300 cords of wood, 190,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McKavett, Texas—1,600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 605,000 pounds of corn, 310,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,205,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 200,000 pounds of corn, 150,000 pounds of oats or barley, 610,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Richardson, Texas—2,200 cords of wood, 2,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,625,000 pounds of corn, 810,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,500,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Stockton, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 385,000 pounds of corn, 195,000 pounds of oats or barley.

Ringgold Barracks, Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 315,000 pounds of hay.

San Antonio, Texas—2,000 cords of wood, 3,000 bushels of charcoal, 925,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 2,650,000 pounds of corn, 1,325,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,000,000 pounds of hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders for each post and each kind of supply.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the producers of the neighboring ranches and farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence,

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 8, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office, and at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at each of the posts named herein, until 12 o'clock m., on Thursday, April 18, 1872, for delivery at Austin, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, Griffin, McIntosh, McKavett, Quitman, Richardson, and Stockton, Texas, and Fort Sill, Indian Territory, of such quantities of Fresh Beef, Mutton, Sheep, Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Adamantine Candles, Bacon (clear sides), Soap, Salt, and Vinegar, as may be required by the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at these posts from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Bids for Fresh Beef will state the price per pound net both on the hoof and block.

Blank forms for proposals, printed conditions as to manner of delivery, payment, kind of packages, quality of stores required, etc., will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at any of the posts named.

Samples of all articles, except meats, must accompany bids, and be so marked and referred to as to be easily identified.

By order of the Department Commander.

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Purchasing and Depot Commissary Subsistence.

Notice for Proposals for Hose.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1872.

The Board of Police will receive proposals for furnishing Two Thousand Feet of Hose, for use in the Chicago Fire Department.

The hose is to be the best rubber 2½ inch 4-ply, and at the ends finely, with clamp screw couplings complete, and warranted to stand a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch at the end of a year's reasonable ordinary service in the Chicago Fire Department.

The proposals to be sealed, endorsed "Proposals for Hose," and left with the Secretary of the Board, before noon of March 21st, 1872.

M. TALCOTT,
M. SHERIDAN,
J. REED,
J. R. CHADWICK,
Board of Police, for the Fire Dept.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 1, 1872.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for transportation of army supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, on the following routes, viz.: Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight. Details and requirements can be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois; the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri; the Depot Quartermaster, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at this office. A copy of the requirements, with this advertisement, must be attached to each proposal offered. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

To Sub-Contractors.

We are prepared to let contracts for grading on the Menominee Extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Profiles and Specifications to be seen in our office at Menominee, Michigan.

WOLF & CARPENTER, Contractors.

BIDS FOR STONEWORK

Will be received for Cleveland stone (front and rough) store 45 feet front, 3 stories. Specifications can be seen and proposals received until March 28, at office of Estate of P. F. W. PECK, corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

Remarks of Senator ... on the Constitution ... olution.

From the Globe, Tuesday ...

The Senator from Indiana ... dulged largely in this the ... ence to myself, and gave as ... that he had been assailed, ... tives had been attacked.

But he cannot be permitted ... assault upon me under any ... that. I attacked the system ... attacking it to-day, I spoke ... of hanging around the ... President and the Secretary ... Cox testifies is the fact. ... made no attack upon the S... diana, or any other particular ... spoke of the system; of the ... are detailed here by the fo... the Interior, and the Senator ... immediately following me, ... taken my seat, made an a... in which he charged me w... for office, and stated that ... tabulated statement by ... that I had made one hundred ... ommendations for office du... Administration.

But he said he would not ... it if his motives had not bee... Senator was mistaken ... that his motives, any more ... of everybody else, had been ... When I referred to what I ... pitiful, small—I was about ... tible—business, this prow... Departments to ascertain ... mendations had been made ... Senator, the Senator says ... that, and that he would not ... to this matter except that ... been assailed. Sir, remark... sometimes happen. It is no... that that tabulated statement ... in advance? It could not ... out while I was speaking. ... seen it. He did not mean to ... all, but finds an excuse for ... what I had said. The Senat... as best he can the fact that ... statement in advance if he ... use it. But, sir, the Sen... to say, and I will read his ... may not state him incorrect...

I should not have referred to ... insinuation he had made in ... to myself and others "hanging ... of power for mercenary purp... right to denounce hypocrisy ... If any man comes upon this floo... ations upon me that I am see... while he himself has gone ... mended in writing and verbal... Executive and demanded pers... ment of relatives and friend... tent, has been importunate, ... right to come upon this floo... tions on me.

When the assertion was m... seen a tabulated statement ... had made 103 recommend... stated, without having the ... ing exactly how many pers... mended to office, that I ... had recommended during th... istration a dozen persons. ... dressed a note to each of ... asking not for a list of the r... that is, of the persons re... asking for a copy of all ... tions. I wanted to see the... I had had for years very ... offices; that since the first ... coln's administration, wi... parties took place, I had ve... fered with appointments. ... plained of all over my State ... urge the appointment of ... whom I knew to be comp... fied, and had been charged ... my own constituents. ... that other Senators and ... recommended persons in ... States, and they were app... by my refusing to do so ... unfairly. After having ... charges in consequence of ... to a great extent from mak... ions, I was, I confess, a li... an accusation, coming ... from Indiana, that I had ... those who were seeking ... hanging around the Depa... The practice prevails, ... years, for members of Con... Representatives or the Se... mend for local offices, and ... or any person, while this ... refuse to comply with the re... stituents in matters of the ... regard this personal accu... a rather small business, an... no reason why we should n... to reform the Civil Se... the Senator from Indiana ... I had been the most in... or office, and had hung ... ments, that only affords ... form. The fact that I w... importuning the Departm... ing with their business w... will any the less than if ... seen the person. But the ... statement of the Senator ... that it is not true in point ... one even as to numbers, ... appear in any shape or f... ments in connection with ... three offices.

The most numerous cla... which my name does appe... Post Office. In the State ... about two thousand Post ... of the districts in that Sta... in the other House, and ... me, by Democrats. It has ... tion, in the case of a va... taking place in a Post O... has petitioning for the ... sending a person for the ... their papers to me. It ap... received during the last ... thirty such papers. On so... where I knew the indiv... dorsed on the back a conc... commendation of the pet... did not know the individ... have stated, if I happe... petitioners, that I knew ... persons, without any ref... recommended. In other c... the papers, writi... respectfully referred ... general; sometimes "re... or favorable considerati... Does the Senator from ... by that these are case... there is not one single ca... department, except it ... somebody else's pape... with other parties. I wil... to show their character. ... lined with other parties. ... where I joined with my ... his body in reference to ... Democratic district:

"We respectfully recom...

I will not give his name ... parade the names of i... think it is not a matter ... importance to the Senate, ... take up any time with ... would not but for the wr... the remarks of the Sen... seem to have created th...

"We respectfully recom... appointment of Postmaster at...

That is signed by G... myself. That is a case ... recommendation. Ther... the Post Office Departm... of the thirty-six ... recommendations made, ... ses the indorsement i... not precisely in the sam... substantially the same i...

HAVANA, Mas...

Upon petition for rea... Eastman, incumbent, Sen... follows: "The within ... men, and I indorse thei...

Then there are fifteen ... letter, all being cases of ... papers on file:

"Respectfully referred ... general. The signers of ... the most prominent and i...

I say nothing about th... at all. I know some o... sending him. In five c... referred with this indor...

"Respectfully referred ... deration of the Postmast...

In one case there is ... those are the cases in ... partment. Can anybod... opportunities for office ... as than refer these p... to the Department ... In the Treasury De... think, some sixteen ca... made recommendations, ... ing. I will ask the Sec... that the Senate may se... those cases, and see ... recommendations I made. I will ... be read. First I ask ... letter be read, and the ... made by me.

The Chief Clerk read...

TREASURY DEPAR...

SIR: In accordance w... tained in your letter of ... the honor to inclose he... recommendations for ... March 4, 1869.

I am, very respectfully, ...

GEO. S. B...

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Now ... read the recommendation ... that Department.

The Secretary read as ...

Elisha B. Hamilton, ... Quincy, Illinois.

Appointed, March 5, 18... Senator Trumbull ma... just upon a petition of ... the retention of Mr. Ham... "Respectfully referred ... Treasury.

"April 27, 1869."

Retained. Still in office...

James Newman, appoi... Surveyor of Customs, Alton... Under date of March 17... tation by W. C. Flagg... of Alton, endorsed ... follows:

"The signers of with... prominent and influentia...

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

Remarks of Senator Trumbull on the Conkling Resolution.

From the Globe, Tuesday, March 12.

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) indulged largely in this the other day in reference to myself, and gave as an excuse for it that he had been assailed, and that his motives had been attacked.

But he cannot be permitted to cover his assault upon me under any such assertion as that. I attacked the system as I have been attacking it to-day. I spoke of the abuses of hanging around the ante-rooms of the President and the Secretaries, and so Mr. Cox testifies is the fact. In doing this I made no attack upon the Senator from Indiana, or any other particular individual. I spoke of the system; of the same facts that are detailed here by the former Secretary of the Interior, and the Senator from Indiana immediately following me, as soon as I had taken my seat, made an assault upon me in which he charged me with importuning for office, and stated that he had seen a tabulated statement by which it appeared that I had made one hundred and three recommendations for office during the present Administration.

But he said he would not have referred to it if his motives had not been assailed. The Senator was mistaken when he supposed that his motives, any more than the motives of everybody else, had been assailed by me. When I referred to what I regarded as a very pitiful, small—I was about to say contemptible—business, this prowling around the Departments to ascertain how many recommendations had been made by a particular Senator, the Senator says that he did not do that, and that he would not have referred to this matter except that his motives had been assailed. Sir, remarkable coincidences sometimes happen. Is it not a little strange that that tabulated statement was made out in advance? It could not have been made out while I was speaking. The Senator had seen it. He did not mean to refer to it at all, but finds an excuse for referring to it in what I had said. The Senator may reconcile as best he can the fact that he had such a statement in advance if he did not intend to use it. But, sir, the Senator proceeded to say, and I will read his language that I may not state him incorrectly:

I should not have referred to it except for the insinuation he had made in his speech in regard to myself and others "hanging on to the skirts of power for mercenary purposes," and I have a right to denounce hypocrisy wherever I find it. If any man comes upon this floor and casts insinuations upon me that I am seeking for patronage, while he himself has gone so far, has recommended in writing and verbally, has gone to the Executive and demanded personally the appointment of relatives and friends, has been persistent, has been importunate, such a man has no right to come upon this floor and cast imputations on me.

When the assertion was made that he had seen a tabulated statement showing that I had made 103 recommendations to office, I stated, without having the means of knowing exactly how many persons I had recommended to office, that I did not suppose I had recommended during the present Administration a dozen persons. Afterward I addressed a note to each of the Departments asking not for a list of the recommendations, that is, of the persons recommended, but asking for a copy of all my recommendations. I wanted to see them. I knew that I had had for years very little to do with offices; that since the first years of Mr. Lincoln's administration, when a change of parties took place, I had very seldom interfered with appointments. I had been complained of all over my State for refusing to urge the appointment of gentlemen to office whom I knew to be competent and qualified, and had been charged with neglecting my own constituents. I had been told that other Senators and Representatives recommended persons in their respective States, and they were appointed, and that by my refusing to do so Illinois was treated unfairly. After having suffered these charges in consequence of having abstained to a great extent from making recommendations, I was, I confess, a little indignant at an accusation, coming from the Senator from Indiana, that I had been chief among those who were seeking for patronage and hanging around the Departments for office. The practice prevails, and has for many years, for members of Congress, either the Representatives or the Senators, to recommend for local offices, and it is very difficult for any person, while this usage obtains, to refuse to comply with the requests of his constituents in matters of that kind. Now, sir, I regard this personal accusation against me as rather small business, and I think it affords no reason why we should not adopt some system to reform the Civil Service. If all that the Senator from Indiana had said were true, and I had been the most importunate of all for office, and had hung about the Departments, that only affords a reason for a reform. The fact that I was the individual importuning the Departments and interfering with their business would not make the evil any the less than if somebody else had been the person. But the difficulty with the statement of the Senator from Indiana is, that it is not true in point of fact; it is not true even as to numbers. My name does not appear in any shape or form in the Departments in connection with one hundred and three offices.

The most numerous class of cases with which my name does appear are those in the Post Office. In the State of Illinois we have about two thousand Postmasters. Several of the districts in that State are represented on the other House, and have been all the time, by Democrats. It has not been uncommon, in the case of a vacancy or a change taking place in a Post Office, that the persons petitioning for the change, or recommending a person for the vacancy, have sent their papers to me. It appears that I have received during the last three years some thirty such papers. On some of these papers, where I knew the individual, I have endorsed on the back a concurrence in the recommendation of the petitioners. Where I did not know the individual recommended, I have stated, if I happened to know the petitioners, that I knew them as reliable persons, without any reference to the person recommended. In other cases, I have simply referred the papers, writing across the back "respectfully referred to the Postmaster General; sometimes "respectfully referred for favorable consideration."

Does the Senator from Indiana mean to say that these are cases of importunity? There is not one single case in the Post Office Department, except it is an indorsement on somebody else's papers, or a signature with other parties. I will read two or three to show their character. I have sometimes joined with other parties. This is a sample, where I joined with my then colleague in this body in reference to a Postmaster from a Democratic district:

"We respectfully recommend A B"—

I will not give his name, for I do not wish to parade the names of individuals here. I think it is not a matter of very much importance to the Senate, and I am sorry to take up any time with such a subject, and would not but for the wrong impression that the remarks of the Senator from Indiana seem to have created throughout the country.

"We respectfully recommend A B for the appointment of Postmaster at ——, Illinois."

That is signed by Governor Yates and myself. That is a case where there was a recommendation. There are three such in the Post Office Department, and only three out of the thirty-six cases put down as recommendations made by me. In twelve cases the indorsement is of this character, not precisely in the same words always, but substantially the same in all cases:

HAVANA, MASON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, March 1, 1869.

Upon petition for reappointment of O. C. Postman, incumbent, Senator Trumbull writes as follows: "The within is from reliable gentlemen, and I indorse their recommendation."

Then there are fifteen cases of this character, all being cases of endorsement upon papers on file:

"Respectfully referred to the Postmaster General. The signers of the within are among the most prominent and influential Republicans ..."

I say nothing about the party recommended at all. I know some of the persons recommending him. In five cases the papers are referred with this indorsement:

"Respectfully referred to the favorable consideration of the Postmaster General.

In one case there is a simple reference. These are the cases in the Post Office Department. Can anybody say that these are importunities for office? How could I do more than refer these papers transmitted to me to the Department?

In the Treasury Department there are, I think, some sixteen cases where it is said I made recommendations. They are not very ... I will ask the Secretary to read them, that the Senate may see exactly what I said in those cases, and see how many recommendations I made. I will ask that all of them be read. First I ask that the Secretary's letter be read, and then the endorsements.

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with your request contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of ... recommendations for office made by you since March 4, 1869.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.
Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, United States Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Now I ask the Clerk to read the recommendations made by me in that Department.

The Secretary read as follows:

Charles B. Hamilton, Surveyor of Customs, Quincy, Illinois.
Appointed, March 3, 1868.
Senator Trumbull makes the following endorsement upon a petition of citizens recommending the retention of Mr. Hamilton:
"Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. L. TRUMBULL."
"April 12, 1869."
(Retained. Still in office.)

James Newman, appointed July 18, 1865, Surveyor of Customs, Alton, Illinois.
Under date of March 17, 1869, recommended for removal by W. C. Flagg, Esq., and other citizens of Alton, endorsed by Senator Trumbull as follows:
"The signers of within are among the most prominent and influential of our friends in the locality, and I am satisfied there will be no cause for Mr. Newman's removal. Respectfully, LYMAN TRUMBULL.
"March 22, 1869."
(Superseded).

Francis Munson, applicant for Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.
Recommended by Hon. J. D. Ward, State Senator, and others, and indorsed by Senator Trumbull, as follows:
"Respectfully referred to Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury. L. TRUMBULL, United States Senate.
"March 11, 1869."
(Not appointed.)

MEMORANDA.

List of names of parties recommended for appointment by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

Collectors and Assessors.—E. F. Marsh, Esq., writes Senator Trumbull, under date of Feb. 6, 1869, recommending J. W. Barnes for Collector Fourth District of Illinois. The presumption is that Mr. T. filed the paper and verbally recommended the appointment. There is, however, no indorsement in writing.
(Not appointed.)

Willis Lord, writes Senator Trumbull, March 24, 1869, recommending J. C. Grier, for Collector Fifth District of Illinois. Mr. T. indorses the letter as follows: "The inclosed is from Rev. Dr. Lord, and deserving of the highest consideration."
(Not appointed.)

Senators TRUMBULL, Yates, and then Representative, now Senator LOGAN, under date of March 9, 1869, endorse Hon. A. C. Babcock for Assessor Ninth Illinois, as follows: "We respectfully recommend Amos C. Babcock, Esq., as Assessor in the Ninth District of Illinois."
(Declined.)

Senator TRUMBULL, under date of Aug. 28, 1871, endorses a recommendation for the retention of James Fishback, Assessor Tenth Illinois, as follows: "The within recommendations are from leading and influential citizens and Republicans of the Tenth District, and entitled to favorable consideration."
(Retained. Still in.)

Collector N. M. Knapp, Tenth Illinois, writes Senator TRUMBULL, under date of May 16, 1869, requesting his influence to secure his retention in office. On the 18th of the same month, Mr. TRUMBULL endorses his letter as follows: "Major Knapp, so far as I am advised, has given satisfaction to the public, and is an upright and efficient officer."
(Retained. Still in.)

J. A. Powell, for Assessor Eleventh Illinois. Under date of Sept. 1, 1870, Senator TRUMBULL writes Commissioner Delano as follows:
"Dr. J. A. Powell, of Olney, in this State, I am reminded since making an endorsement on the papers of Mr. Barbour, was previously recommended by some of our most valued friends for Assessor in the Eleventh District in place of Mr. Biggs resigned, and I have been requested to call your attention to Dr. Powell's recommendations now on file."
(Not appointed.)

J. S. Peers writes Senator Trumbull, under date of April 22, 1869, protesting against the appointment of A. Neustadt as Assessor Twelfth Illinois. Mr. Trumbull endorses the letter as follows: "The writer of the within is a respectable citizen, and I especially commend his letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."
"April 28, 1869."
(Not appointed.)

Under date of June 10, 1871, ex-Governor Koerner writes Senator Trumbull, recommending the appointment of Charles Stephani as Assessor Twelfth Illinois. Mr. Trumbull forwards the letter to Commissioner Pleasonton with the following endorsement:
"You may rely on the statements of Governor Koerner as being entirely correct."
(Appointed.)

The Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, under date of June 8, 1871, writes Senator Trumbull, recommending retention of R. H. Whiting, Assessor Fifth Illinois. Mr. Trumbull forwards his letter to Commissioner Pleasonton, with the following indorsement: "The writer of the within is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and a gentleman of high character, and a Republican whose recommendation is entitled to consideration. His residence is Galesburg, though he writes from Mount Vernon, where Supreme Court is now in session."
(Retained.)

A. C. Matthews, Collector Ninth Illinois. Under date of May 27, 1869, Senator Trumbull writes Commissioner Delano as follows:
"I am satisfied that Colonel A. C. Matthews is the choice of our friends for Collector of Internal Revenue in the Ninth District of Illinois, and that he ought to be appointed. He is a gentleman every way qualified for the position. Served with credit in the army, and has the indorsement of Colonel A. C. Babcock, General Lippincott, and other leading Republicans of the District, which is represented in Congress by Mr. McNeely, a Democrat. I recommend Colonel Matthew's appointment."
(Retained.)

Thomas J. Kinney, Assessor Ninth Illinois. Under date of May 8, 1869, Senator Trumbull writes the President as follows:
"Colonel A. Babcock having declined the appointment of Assessor for the Ninth, a Democratic District of Illinois, and he and other friends having united in the recommendation of Colonel Thomas J. Kinney for the place, I trust he may receive the appointment."
(Appointed.)

W. H. Barlow, for Assessor Ninth Illinois. On a letter addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, by Governor Palmer and others, of Illinois, Senator Trumbull makes the following indorsement:
"The gentlemen who have signed the within are prominent friends of the Administration, whose recommendations should receive favorable consideration, and I am not advised of any other applicant for the place."
(Not appointed.)

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I am requested by my friend, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, to state what I know of the political history of J. G. Bowman, Esq., of Vincennes, Ind., whom I have known for many years. I have always understood Mr. Bowman to be an earnest and true Republican since the organization of the party in 1856. Mr. Dubois has a more intimate knowledge of Mr. Bowman's activity in political affairs, and I am ready to vouch for the truthfulness of whatever Mr. Dubois may say in the premises. For my own part, I never heard the Republicanism or fidelity of Mr. Bowman to the Republican party questioned. Very respectfully,
LYMAN TRUMBULL.
Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner Internal Revenue.
(Not appointed.)

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1871.

I have been personally acquainted with General B. J. Sweet for several years. He is a gentleman of high character, of great executive ability, and of capacity equal to any position to which he would aspire.
LYMAN TRUMBULL.
(Appointed.)

James B. Cahill, Collector Fourth Illinois. Under date of Feb. 8, 1869, citizens of Hancock County, Illinois, addressed Senator Trumbull, asking his influence to secure the appointment of Colonel Cahill. The Senator indorses the communication as follows:
"Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury."
No papers on file for Dr. Lord.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Those are all the papers. I had them read that the Senate might see the character of the indorsements put upon papers by me. The Senate will see that very few of them are recommendations for office. The one in regard to General Sweet is a statement not addressed at all to the Departments. When General Sweet called upon me, I told him distinctly that I would not make a recommendation for his appointment, but I could not refuse to vouch for his character and integrity and capacity. I did that without addressing my note to the Department at all, or indorsing it upon any papers going to the Department.

It will take up too much time to read all the papers I have received in reply from these various Departments. I may state in reference to the War Department that there are but two persons with whom my name appears in any way connected with that department. One is a gentleman who was mustered out of the service two or three years ago, in Texas. He wrote me, thinking he ought to be retained in the army. I wrote upon the back of his letter, "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War," and on another letter calling the attention of the President to his case. The other case is that of a clergyman in a distant part of the country whom I had known for several years. He wrote me a letter asking permission to refer to me for his character, and I wrote him this letter in reply:

"You are quite at liberty to refer to me as suggested in your note, and it will afford me pleasure to bear testimony to your reputation as a Christian minister and gentleman. Very truly, yours."

That is all there is in the War Department. In the Navy Department there is not a single recommendation. In the Department of Justice there are two persons with whom my name appears, and in the Department of State there are, as stated, twenty-six persons in connection with whom my name appears.

Now, Mr. President, out of all these it will be found there are very few,—I do not remember the precise number,—where I have recommended the party at all, even in the endorsements, and there are not a dozen cases where I have asked the appointment of anybody. More than a year and a half ago I wrote a letter to one of the Departments stating this fact,—I read from a letter written by me on the 6th of September, 1870, in reference to an applicant for office:

"You are probably aware that I interfere very little with appointments to office, and never ask them as a personal favor; but I cannot refuse sometimes to bear testimony to the good reputation and character of those I know."

I then go on and speak of this gentleman who is an applicant for office, notifying the Department expressly that I never ask for the appointment of anybody to office as a personal favor to me. That occurred more than a year and a half ago, and the letter is on file in the Department.

Now, Mr. President, it is very apparent that there is nothing in these papers to justify the statement made by the Senator from Indiana. But I ought not to pass over one other remark. He said that I had been importunate in urging appointments to office, and he spoke of relatives. In all this list of names furnished by all the Departments, there is not one person a blood relation of mine. I have many such relatives, but not one that I am aware of holds an office under the Administration. My son is the clerk of the Committee on the Judiciary, and acts as Private Secretary for me. That is an appointment made by the Chairman of the Committee. Of course there could be no importunity to the Department about that, because the appointment is made by the Chairman of the Committee. The only name of a relative in all this list, and that has been published in all the newspapers, is that of Dr. Jayne, a pension agent in the State of Illinois, who is the brother of my deceased wife. I believe he is a competent and proper officer, and I know no reason why he should not have been appointed, or why his relationship should have been any objection to him. I will say further in reference to his appointment that his recommendation was signed by others of the delegation as well as myself, not by me first, however, and his appointment was procured chiefly through the instrumentality of my then colleague, whose personal friend he had been for many years. That is the only name of a relation that appears on the lists from any of the Departments. I know not of any other person appointed to office by the Administration, either blood relation or collateral to me, unless it be a clerk in the Agricultural Department, who was a cousin of my deceased wife. That is the sum and substance of the relatives.

Now, sir, with what justice could such a statement be made as that of the Senator from Indiana the other day? In the Treasury Department, with its thousands of clerks, not one is there at my instance, nor with whom my name is anyway appears; nor is there one in the State Department, the Department of War, of the Navy, or of Justice. In each of the Post Office and Interior Departments there is one clerk whose recommendation, in common with others of the delegation, I signed, and they are the only two clerks in all the Executive Departments in connection with whom my name in any way appears. Of the two thousand Postmasters in Illinois my name appears in connection with only thirty. A very few of these were recommended by me. Sir, I am sorry to have had occasion to allude to a matter of this kind, but I was not willing that the broad statement made by the Senator from Indiana should be published through the country, and the statement in regard to my procuring the appointment of one hundred and three relatives and friends to office should go unchallenged. Having corrected it, that is all I desire to say on the subject.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.

In the money markets there is nothing specially new; the supply of loanable funds seems to be gradually diminishing as the spring approaches. It seems probable this will be the tendency of finances in New York for a month yet. In this market the supply of loanable capital is comparatively good, and bankers are accommodating all regular customers freely yet. The tight time for money in this market will probably come in April, or near the first of May.

Exchange continues pretty firm at 250 per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The speculation in Chicago City Railway stocks seems to have come to a pause; parties offered to sell, to-day, at 160, but found no takers.

THE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

A despatch from New York brings the information that the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company has been proceeded against in bankruptcy, and the Receiver has been enjoined from making any disposal of the assets. The Lorillard can probably pay from 15 to 20 per cent in addition to the 60 per cent that has been paid, and the creditors would do well to see to it that an assignee is appointed in whom they will have confidence.

THE TWO GREAT BROAD-GAUGE FAILURES.

It is the fashion just now to rejoice at what is called the "regeneration of Erie" and the downfall of Jay Gould. On the general principle that the overthrow of any ring of gigantic plunderers like that which has controlled the Erie Road for the last five years is in the interest of public morality, there will be reason for congratulations if this assumed regeneration shall prove to be real; but we would not recommend any body to invest extensively in Erie common stock, at 41, with the expectation of making a fortune out of legitimate dividends that superficial observers may fancy will be the result of this so-called regeneration. The mountain of bonded debt and the ocean of watered stock of Erie may be compactly stated, as follows:

Bonded debt	$ 26,398,800
Common stock	78,000,000
Preferred stock	8,536,910
Total	$112,935,710

The net earnings for the last fiscal year were $1,354,601, an amount insufficient to pay the 7 per cent interest on its bonds, which amounts to $1,848,916 per annum. It may be said that the meagre amount of net earnings was due to the plundering of Fisk and Gould, whose policy was to make money by selling bonds and watered and not by legitimate earnings. But it will be perceived that even if the net earnings of the Erie Roads could be doubled by judicious management, it would leave nothing for the common stock after paying 7 per cent on the $8,536,910 of preferred stock, and the $26,398,800 of bonds. The total property of the Erie Company is not worth any more than the amount of its funded debt and preferred stock; the total incubus of $78,000,000 of common stock is worthless for any purpose but to gamble in.

But there is ground for doubting whether there has really been any regeneration in Erie, and some reason for thinking it possible that it has fallen into the hands of another ring, who, though they may not employ the same tactics as Fisk and Gould, may destroy even what value there is to the stock.

It is now claimed by the New York papers, that the whole change in the Erie Directory has been effected in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western, a concern which is even more hopelessly sunk in debt and drowned in watered stock than Erie. The stock and bonds issued upon the 440 miles of road owned by the Atlantic & Great Western Company are as follows:

1st mortgage bonds	$18,000,000
2d mortgage bonds	12,000,000
3d mortgage bonds	29,000,000
Total bonds	$59,000,000
Stock, common and preferred	50,000,000
Total	$109,000,000

The road barely pays its operating expenses. It is leased to the Erie Company, and the latter agreed to pay the owners of the Atlantic & Great Western 30 per cent of the gross earnings as an annual rental, but the lease has proved a losing enterprise to the Erie Company. It is now claimed that the object in the change in the Directory of Erie is to either make a permanent lease of the Atlantic & Great Western to the Erie, or to "pool" the earnings of the two roads, apportioning the gross earnings at the rate of 60 per cent to the Erie Company, and 40 per cent to the Atlantic and Great Western. Either one of these two arrangements would be detrimental to the stock of Erie, and would result in robbing that company of from $1,500,000 to $4,000,000 per annum for the benefit of the owners of the Great Western.

One secret of the wretched financial condition of these two roads is that the 6-foot gauge cannot compete with the narrower gauge roads. The 1,400 miles of broad-gauge road, owned and leased by the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Companies, is now represented by an aggregate stock and debts equal to $157,000 per mile, and the great expense of running these roads will leave little or nothing to pay interest on this amount. As competitors with the narrow gauge roads, the broad-gauges are a failure; even if Fisk and Gould had not plundered the stock and bond-holders of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 it never could have paid dividends on the common stock, and under the present conditions there is no ground for hope of anything of the kind.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115⅛	115⅜
5-20's of '62	111⅛	111⅜
" '64	111⅛	111⅜
" '65	112⅛	112⅜
" '65 Jan. and July	111	111¼
" '67 " " "	112⅛	112⅜
" '68 " " "	112⅛	112⅜
10-40's	107⅝	107⅞
United States five per cents	108⅝	108⅞
United States Currency 6's	114⅛	114⅜
Northern Pacific, Gold, 7-30s	...	100 and int.
Chicago City 7's	...	100
Cook County 7's	...	100
Gold Exchange	...	110⅛
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	...	109⅛@110⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	109⅞	110⅛
Land Warrants, 160's	175	185
Land Warrants, 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	173@175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Gold a little firmer, at 110⅛. Loans were at 4 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $18,500,000.

Governments opened dull and steady, and at the close were strong and higher.

Stocks opened steady, with Erie, the leading feature, opening at 40⅛ on first call, sold up to 41⅛, fell to 40⅛, then sold up to 44⅛. The rise in Erie has given an impetus to the general market, and prices have advanced from ¼ to 1 per cent. Rock Island, New York Central, Lake Shore, Ohios, Union Pacific, and Northwestern common have been the most active. In miscellaneous shares, Canton advanced to 94, Panama to 100, Hannibal & St. Jo to 44⅛, and preferred to 64. The market closed steady. 140,500 shares of Erie changed hands to day.

Southern bonds quiet and steady.

Money loaned as high as 1-32, and later was 7 to 7 gold.

Sterling, 109⅛.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115⅛	Coups, '67	112⅛
Coups, '62	111⅛	Coups, '68	112⅛
Coups, '64	111⅛	10 40's	107⅛
Coups, '65	112⅛	Currency 6's	114⅛
Coups, '65, new	111⅛		

State Bonds:

Missouris	94⅛	Old Virginias	54⅛
Old Tennessees	66⅞	Old North Carolinas	38⅛
New Tennessees	66⅛	New N. Carolinas	22
New Virginias	57		

Stocks closed:

Canton	93	New Jersey Central	113
Western Union Tel	71⅛	St. Paul	59⅛
Quicksilver	35⅛	St. Paul preferred	79⅛
Adams Express	96⅛	Wabash	76⅛
Wells & Fargo Ex	75⅛	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	74	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex	74	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	62⅛	Terre Haute pref	57
New York Central	99⅛	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	94	Chi & Alton pref	120
Erie	44⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛
Erie preferred	76⅛	Cin, Col. & Cleve	88⅛
Harlem	111⅛	Chicago, Bur. & Q	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	93⅛
Reading	113⅛	Indiana Central	24⅛
Michigan Central	115⅛	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific	37⅛
Northwestern	78⅛	Union Pacific Bonds	91⅛
Northwestern pref	92⅛	Cen. Pacific Bonds	102
Rock Island	113⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received 1872.	Received 1871.	Shipped 1872.	Shipped 1871.
Flour, brls	4,047	1,650	3,093	2,170
Wheat, bu	2,445	5,055	8,019	2,766
Corn, bu	39,885	11,970	33,615	46,830
Oats, bu	10,570	9,820	4,034	....
Rye, bu	3,500	687	2,400	....
Barley, bu	2,540	650	12,240	3,982
Grass seed, lbs	194,608	108,756	176,670	65,450
Flax seed, lbs	....	110	28,345	....
Broom corn, lbs	35,530	47,100	27,610	34,430
Cured meats, lbs	131,810	325,210	1,750,990	110,649
Beef, brls	....	17	....	50
Pork, brls	608	34	1,123	487
Lard, lbs	17,200	18,955	313,020	2,480
Tallow, lbs	16,700	35,355	20,000	4,520
Butter, lbs	35,110	35,095	9,660	30,669
D. hogs, No	352	128	533	....
Live hogs, No	8,291	1,965	6,041	1,735
Cattle, No	1,822	1,211	1,240	656
Sheep, No	1,131	2,014	....	938
Hides, lbs	132,965	135,011	200,818	38,755
Highwines, brls	100	364	372	571
Wool, lbs	19,865	29,117	6,050	14,590
Potatoes, bu	114	949	....	889
Lumber, m	849	71	844	1,568
Shingles, m	780	1,890	1,063	2,155
Lath, m	230	....	397	117
Salt, brls	....	....	366	315

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 431 bu rye; 515 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 20 cars corn; 1 car rye; 1 car barley. Total, 24 cars; or, 9,500 bu.

The produce markets were irregular to-day, with a little more doing, on the average, in grain, with but little change in prices except in wheat and provisions. The receipts continue small, and the shipments fair for the season, the shipments of meats being enormous.

Lake freights were quiet and firm, at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo and 18c for do to Oswego, both by sail. There are very few vessels here that are not either loaded with grain, or chartered to load, and holders of the few vessels yet at liberty are very firm.

Highwines were ½@1c higher, with a fair demand, though still quoted dull in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88½c, and 200 brls at 88¾c. The market closed firm.

Dressed hogs were quiet and unchanged at $5.00@5.12½ per 100 lbs, the outside for choice shipping lots. Sales were 141 head.

Provisions were again weak and lower, being less active than yesterday, with few buyers at any price. Live hogs were quoted easier, and the report of the packing of this city during the past season gives a total of fully one and a quarter million hogs, cut up, while the different packers are believed to hold more than 100,000 brls of pork, to say nothing of that in store outside the packing houses. Hence weak holders in pork and lard, and no buyers for meats. Pork declined nearly 10c per brl, and lard about 2½c per 100 lbs; meats were nominally unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.30@11.35; do, seller April, $11.35@11.40; do, seller May, $11.50; do, seller June, $11.60@11.62½; do, seller July, $11.75; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.20; do, seller April, $8.20@8.25; do, seller May, $8.35; do seller June, $8.45. Green hams held at 6¾@8c. Dry-salted meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5¾@5¾c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7@9c. Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½@7½c for short clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork, seller April, at $11.45; 1,500 do at $11.40; 500 brls do at $11.37½; 1,000 brls do at $11.35; 500 brls do, seller May, at $11.60; 1,000 brls do at $11.52½; 3,500 brls do at $11.50; 1,000 do at $11.45; 1,070 brls do, seller June, at $11.75; 500 brls do at $11.70; 1,000 brls do, seller July, at $11.75; 300 tcs lard (kettled) at $8.25; 300 tcs do at $8.20; 500 tcs do, seller April, at $8.25; 500 tcs do at $8.20; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $8.45; 500 tcs do at $8.40; 150 tcs do at $8.37½; 250 tcs do at $8.35; 1,000 tcs do, seller June, at $8.40; 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 8½c; 100 tcs do at 7½c; 55 tcs do at 8¼c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 50 bxs do at 4¼c; 17 pkgs grease at 7c.

Flour was again quiet, there being a fewer number of orders on the market than on any day for several weeks past. A few buyers were around asking for concessions, but holders were firm. Sales were restricted to 50 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do (St. Joseph) at $8.30; 100 brls do at $7.20; 100 brls spring extras (Odessa) at $7.00; 300 brls do (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 90 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50. Total, 1,040 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00, and 10 tons coarse feed at $15.00 both on track.

Wheat was weak, and 1¼@1½c lower, being quoted at 2d per 100 lbs off in Liverpool, and very heavy in New York. The Liverpool drop was unusual, that market very seldom moving more than 1d at a time, and the fact to-day was accepted here as a sign of extraordinary weakness in the British Isles. Hence a good many of our local holders threw their property on the market, anxious to realize, and not a few sold short in the expectation of a drop into the neighborhood of $1.12@1.15. Hence the market was moderately active, except on cash lots, which were not wanted. Seller May opened at $1.26½, improved ½c, and fell to $1.25¼ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.21½@1.21; seller April at $1.21½@1.22½; and seller June at $1.27@1.27½, all closing at the inside. No. 1 Spring was nominal at $1.28@1.30; No. 3 do at $1.14@1.16; and rejected do at $1.05@1.07, the outside for fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.21; 40,000 bu at $1.20¾; 11,000 bu at $1.20½; 25,000 bu at $1.20¼; 800 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.14½. Total, 82,800 bu.

Corn was active and irregular, at an average decline of about ½c from the closing price of yesterday. Liverpool was early quoted lower, and New York was also reported off; but the latter market was subsequently reported firmer, which resulted in an improvement here to about yesterday's closing figures, though sellers were still numerous. There was very little doing in cash lots, and the current receipts dragged heavily at times, though light in volume. But options were taken freely at the decline, the shorts being in their element. Very large quantities of corn were sold here last autumn for delivery in the spring, corn being then nearly 10c per bu higher than now, and the sellers are making a good thing out of it, most of them thinking it prudent to cover now, instead of waiting the chances of a further decline. The option of seller April opened at 36½c; improved to 37½; and closed at 36⅞@36⅞c. Seller May sold at 40⅞@41⅛c; seller June at 40⅞@41½c; and seller May and June at 40¾@41c, and seller July at 41⅞@41¾; all closing at the same side. Cash corn quoted at 36½@36⅜c. Sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 36½c; 25,000 bu at 36¼c; 10,400 bu on track at 37c; 6,400 bu at 36½c. Total, 61,800 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and rather weak at yesterday's improvement, at 30½@30⅝c for seller the month; 30½@34½c seller April; 34⅞@35c seller May; and 34@34½ seller June; closing at the inside when reported heavy in New York. Cash sales were limited to 3,000 bu at 30⅝c; 2,400 bu (white) by sample at 35c; 600 bu at 33½c; and 600 bu at 31½. Total, 6,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the improvement noted yesterday, there being but little offered. Seller April was nominal at 67@67½c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 70c; 1,600 bu do at 67½c; 2,000 bu do at 67c; 5,000 bu do at 66c. Total 9,000 bu.

Barley was more active, but irregular, at an average of 1c above yesterday's prices for April, which sold at 50@52c, closing at 52¼c. Car lots of No. 2 were not offered, and the market was quiet. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 regular at 50½c; 5,000 bu do at 50½c; 25,000 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do by sample at 52c. Total, 45,400 bu.

Howard, White & Crowell give the following as the returns of the packing of hogs at this point for the season of 1871-2, with an account of product made, in comparison with the returns of last season:

	1871-2.	1870-1.
Live hogs packed	1,118,235	790,640
Dressed hogs packed	107,001	127,447
Total hogs packed	1,225,236	918,087
Average net weight	232.54	225.75
Average yield of lard	43.77	37.94
Lard, tcs	167,592	108,835
Clear pork, brls	425	1,258
Mess pork, brls	126,059	98,731
M. O. Pork, brls	1,671	1,819
Prime mess pork, brls	19,933	40,837
Extra prime pork, brls	3,048	3,593
Rumps, brls	876	1,912
Total pork, brls	152,012	148,150
Sweet pickled hams, tcs	25,478	31,350
Green hams, lbs	27,702,599	18,842,799
Long cut hams, pcs		5,900
Shoulders, lbs	31,827,752	21,088,889
Rough sides, lbs	1,730,603	4,115,872
Cumberlands, lbs	5,335,434	5,378,351
Short ribs, lbs	74,700,089	30,062,924
Short clear, lbs	24,923,980	12,392,037
Long clear, lbs	18,302,005	6,808,832
Stretfords	1,209,025	343,600

The following shows who did the "business:"

Packers.	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
Allerton, Robertson & Co.	28,349	.....	28,349
Anthony, A.	.....	3,449	3,449
Armour & Co.	68,033	.....	68,033
Bell, A.	.....	2,408	2,408
Botsford, H. & Co.	83,602	.....	83,602
Bowes, R. J.	4,158	.....	4,158
Childs & Nichols	2,200	.....	2,200
Chicago Packing & Pro. Co.	168,070	.....	168,070
Culbertson, Blair & Co.	91,561	19,786	111,347
Hale, F. M.	12,000	650	12,650
Hancock, John L.	50,980	10,203	61,183
Higgins, Geo. W. & Co.	88,831	.....	88,831
Hough, O. S. & Sons	31,130	1,215	32,345
Kelly, Jacob & Co.	25,728	.....	25,728
Kent, A. E. & Co.	96,008	42,211	138,219
Kriegh, D. & Co.	45,424	.....	45,424
Libby, A. A. & Co.	5,540	.....	5,540
McKichan, S. & Co.	24,564	5,658	30,222
Mitchell, J. C.	25,770	.....	25,746
Morrell, John & Co.	26,587	.....	26,587
Murphey, B. F. & Co.	37,167	.....	37,167
Nash, John	27,008	.....	27,008
Nutting, S. S. & Co.	5,137	626	3,763
Oliver & Pierce	8,506	.....	8,506
Orvis, E. G.	2,500	1,500	4,000
Perkins, Dupee & Co.	20,250	.....	20,250
Ramp, L.	2,130	.....	2,130
Reid & Sherwin	41,251	.....	41,251
Ruggles, Crosby & Taylor	29,963	.....	29,963
Shoeneman, S. & Co.	6,000	.....	6,000
Tobey & Booth	28,985	.....	28,985
Williams & Davis	13,420	4,200	17,620
Small houses	17,382	15,095	32,477
Totals	1,118,235	107,001	1,225,236
Last season	790,640	127,447	918,087
Season 1869-70	574,139	114,001	688,140

Daley, Slade & Cowles give the following as the footings of the returns from about forty packing firms:

Total number of live and dressed hogs cut from Nov. 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872	1,217,250
Average net weight	232.50
Average yield of lard per hog	42.60

The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, from Nov. 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, were:

Live	1,453,723
Dressed	217,674
Total	1,671,397
Live and dressed shipped	448,316
Leaving for packing and city use	1,223,081

In the month of October there were about 10,000 hogs slaughtered that should be added to the amount. There are yet a few scattering returns to hear from, which will not materially change the figures given above.

The following shows the results of beef-packing for two years in this city:

	1871-2.	1870-1.
Cattle, packed, No	16,080	21,264
Beef hams, brls	4,785	6,990
India beef, tcs	628	960
India mess, tcs	5,874	5,482
Prime mess, tcs	5,932	11,040
Extra mess, brls	4,296	5,531
Mess beef, brls	5,163	8,685
Clear beef, brls	488	1,049
Tallow, lbs	454,508	681,824

The returns do not, however, include more than seven-eighths of the entire production; one of our largest packers makes no report.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading markets were more active than usual, but weak. The following was the result of the 4 o'clock call:

Mess pork closed at $11.20 bid, and $11.30 asked; do, seller the month, 500 brls sold at $11.22½; do, seller April, closed at $11.30 bid, $11.35 asked; seller May, 500 brls sold at $11.45; seller June closed at $11.50 bid, $11.60 asked; seller July, 500 brls sold at $11.65; closed with $11.65 asked.

Lard, cash or seller the month, closed at $8.12½ bid, and $8.25 asked; do, seller April, $8.15 bid, $8.27½ asked; do, seller May, $8.32½ bid, $8.35 asked; do, seller June, 500 tcs sold at $8.40, and 750 tcs at $8.37½, closed at $8.40 bid, and $8.42½ asked. After the call 500 tcs sold, seller May, at $8.30, and more offered at the same price.

Wheat, cash, 5,000 bu sold at $1.19½; do, seller April, 20,000 bu sold at $1.21; 30,000 bu at $1.20½; 60,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; closed at $1.20½ bid, and $1.20⅞ asked; do, seller May, 55,000 bu sold at $1.25, and 55,000 bu at $1.24½; closed at $1.24⅝ bid, and $1.25 asked; do, seller June, 5,000 bu sold at $1.26½; closed at $1.26¼ bid, and $1.26⅜ asked.

Corn, seller the month, 20,000 bu sold at 36⅛c; closed at 36½c bid and 36⅛c asked; do, seller April, 30,000 bu sold at 36½c, and 5,000 bu do at 36⅝c; closed at 36½c bid, and 36⅝c asked; do seller last half April 39c bid, and 39½c asked; do seller May 10,000 bu sold at 40½c, and 10,000 bu at 40⅝c; closed at 40⅝c bid, and 40¾c asked; do seller May and June, 5,000 bu sold at 40⅝c, closed at 40⅝c bid, and 40¾c asked; do seller June 40⅞ bid, and 41c asked; do seller July 15,000 bu sold at 41⅝c, closed at 41⅝c bid, and 41¾c asked.

Oats, cash, 30½c bid, 30⅝c asked; do seller April 30⅝c bid, 30⅝c asked; do seller May 33⅞c bid, and 33⅝c asked; do seller June 33⅞c bid, 34c asked. Rye and barley were not called.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.

BUTTER—This market was unchanged in any essential particular. Good to choice descriptions met with a steady fair demand and sell readily at the quoted prices, while low grades are neglected and weak. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@23c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Trade was quiet to-day and values were steady and unchanged. The stocks are ample. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market for building materials was active, and firm, at former rates. We repeat our list as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00. New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay; $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Continue active, and the market is firm at the annexed quotations: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 per ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.000; choice, $110.00@130.000, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57; whiskey barrels, $1.90; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for barrels.

CHEESE—Trading in this staple was of a liberal character, and a buoyant feeling pervades the market. The following quotations were firmly adhered to all around: New York factory, genuine, 19@20c; Western factory, 14@17c; Ohio factory, 16@17c.

COAL—Remains quiet and steady at former rates. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, 6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—The market was steadier to-day. Shippers and local grocers were liberal purchasers, and sales were effected at 14@14½c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry for goods in this line, and both foreign and domestic varieties are being held with decided firmness. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9c; do, new, Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—The fish trade was reported more quiet, with no change in values. The stocks are not in excess of the demand and dealers are firm in their views at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $5.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice green apples are in light stock and holders are firm at outside quotations. Common descriptions are plenty and weak. Oranges are active at full prices. We quote; Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, per box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Business in this department continues steadily active, and the market is firm for nearly everything in the list. The exception is coffees, which are still weak and unsettled, in consequence of the prospective reduction of the tariff. Refined sugars are firm at the advance noted yesterday. Syrups are tending higher, prices having recently advanced East. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24@24½c; prime do at 23@23½c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 20½@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28½@32½c; Singapore, at 24½@25½c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11½@12c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 10½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—Trade was dull, and prices were weak and unsettled. The following quotations are little more than nominal: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@13.50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm and unchanged. We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; dry calf, 22c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6¼c
Bar iron	4 5-10@ 4 7-10 rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Light band	5 5-10@ 5 7-10 rates
Hoop	5 8-10@ 6 rates
Oval	5 1-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Round and square	4 5-10@ 4 7-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 6-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20 rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18 rates
Sheet iron	5½ @ 6 rates
Norway railroad	7½ @ 8 rates
German plow steel	9 @12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12 rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 rates

LEATHER—The leather market was without change in any important particular. A steadily active movement is witnessed, both on local and interior accounts, and a buoyant feeling still prevails. The following are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	.37@ .39
Country harness	.34@ .36
Line city, per lb	.39@ .42
Kip, per lb	.80@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 1, per ft	.26@ .29
City upper No. 2, per ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, per ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	$1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	$1.90@ 2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Is in moderate demand, and prices are firm at former quotations, with much diminished stocks in common boards, lath, and shingles. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	28.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00@ 4.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—An advance of ½c in sheet iron was the only decided change in the prices of goods coming under this head. The market was active and firm, at the subjoined quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16c, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Were steady, at $5.25 rates. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Turpentine was again weak to-day, owing to a further decline East. Lard oil was also somewhat unsettled, though without quotable change. Linseed, carbon, and other oils were firm. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.50; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 97@98c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—In this branch of trade there is now a fair degree of activity, and the general market is working firmer. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.00
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Met with a good demand, and the market was firmer. Sales were effected at 80@90c for mixed lots, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice straight lots, from store.

POULTRY—The market was firm at full rates. The demand was fairly active, while the supply is light. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.75; turkeys do, per lb, 12@14½c; geese, do per dozen, $7.00@10.00; do, live, $9.00@10.00; ducks, $3.00@4.50.

SEEDS—Were again dull and lower. We quote timothy at $2.35@2.40 for common; $2.50@2.70 for fair; $2.80@2.85 for good; and $3.00@3.00 for prime. Clover was dull at $5.40@5.50. Hungarian quoted at 70@80c. Millet was a shade firmer; and flax was nominal at $1.65@1.80.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

TEAS—In this market no new feature was developed. A light business was doing at the following quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 60@75; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 73@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra Japan leaf, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Dealers report a good business doing, and for prime goods the market is firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Remains quiet and steady at the annexed prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool trade continues light, owing to the limited amount arriving, but the feeling is exceedingly firm, and sales are readily effected at the quoted prices. We repeat our list, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	38@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phil. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	35
Indianapolis	25	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	35
Newark, O	40	80	40	50
Wheeling	40	80	40	50
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,598	3,374	696
Tuesday	2,433	6,973	2,210
Wednesday	2,941	11,807	1,106
Thursday	1,822	8,291	1,131
Friday	1,821	7,843	895
Total	10,616	38,288	6,038
Same time last week	9,873	39,763	8,087
Week before last	10,370	38,830	9,113

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,512	5,190	1,355
Tuesday	1,436	5,869	1,500
Wednesday	1,234	7,592	826
Thursday	1,240	6,041	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	5,422	24,692	3,681

CATTLE—The market was again active to-day, and firm at the advanced prices established early in the week. Favorable advices from the East, and the light receipts, imparted a confident feeling, and all offerings that could be handled to advantage by shippers met with prompt sale, at prices that could scarcely prove otherwise than remunerative to sellers. Butchers' stuff and stock steers also met with a good demand, the former selling at $3.75@5.00 for common to good lots, and the latter at $3.75@4.60 for fair to prime droves. The range of prices paid was $3.50@6.80, though most of the transfers were within the range of $5.00@6.00. The outside figure, $6.80, was obtained for an extra lot averaging 1,565 lbs. The market closed strong, with all sold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
10	butchers' stock	1,000	$4.85
30	choice steers	1,335	6.00
33	good smooth steers	1,186	5.60
21	medium steers	1,116	5.20
16	butchers' stock	1,002	4.65
18	mixed butchers' stock	904	4.00
33	choice smooth steers	1,249	6.00
15	rough thin steers	1,317	5.00
18	choice steers	1,393	5.90
16	good steers	1,391	5.50
16	fat pony steers	1,074	5.25
20	extra steers	1,535	6.50
17	choice steers	1,354	5.75
15	good steers	1,213	5.50
17	good steers	1,280	5.62½
17	good steers	1,127	5.37½
17	good steers	1,223	5.12½
18	good steers	1,175	5.25
48	choice steers	1,335	5.90
46	choice steers		100.00
10	good steers	1,289	5.60
16	medium steers	1,148	5.00
16	good steers	1,266	5.60
17	good steers	1,269	5.62½
17	good steers	1,127	5.37½
17	good steers	1,230	5.55
16	good steers	1,099	5.05
16	good steers	1,255	5.65
12	stockers	1,050	4.60
42	extra graded steers	1,565	6.80
48	good steers	1,250	5.50
16	choice steers	1,333	5.90
15	butchers' stock	1,316	5.00
32	choice steers	1,249	6.00
21	medium steers	1,116	5.20
16	stockers	1,006	4.63
10	fair fleshy steers	1,160	5.00
10	butchers' stock	1,113	4.62½
20	stockers	816	4.00
30	stockers	935	4.55
16	fat pony steers	1,059	5.60

HOGS—The hog market opened dull and heavy this morning, and continued so throughout. Prices are lower at the East, and, as our receipts continue liberal, shippers seem afraid to take hold at former rates, and holders were obliged to further shade prices to the extent of 5@10c per 100 lbs in order to effect sales. At the reduction trading was slow, and many remained in the pens unsold at the close. Some extra droves were taken early at $4.70@4.75, but the bulk of the business was transacted at $4.30@4.45. There was very little inquiry for rough, thin, and mixed lots, and as comparatively few of this sort sold, the real condition of the market is not fairly shown by the reported sales. We quote closing prices at $4.15@4.25 for common; at $4.30@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@4.60 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	246	$4.50	64	224	$4.40	61	217	$4.45
59	253	4.50	86	190	4.35	56	215	4.37½
62	240	4.65	89	185	4.40	61	228	4.37½
62	270	4.35	38	189	4.35	83	268	4.60
65	266	4.35	46	182	4.35	59	242	4.50
56	226	4.40	55	257	4.60	59	222	4.45
65	228	4.35	62	225	4.55	66	190	4.40
56	261	4.35	67	220	4.30	48	191	4.40
73	207	4.50	63	227	4.30	59	193	4.45
73	215	4.45	25	285	4.75	56	202	4.40
58	220	4.25	38	204	4.45	14	276	4.20
103	259	4.70	35	207	4.40	46	195	4.40
64	234	4.45	40	292	4.40	59	199	4.40
90	165	4.40	23	290	4.15	41	284	4.40
50	196	4.40	50	198	4.40	16	284	4.30
65	217	4.50	136	179	4.35	48	317	4.70
62	271	4.35						

SHEEP—No change was noted in this market. Buyers were numerous, and under a light supply the yards were soon cleared, prices ruling firm at $4.75@5.75 for common; at $6.00@6.75 for medium, and at $7.00@8.00 for good to strictly choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—11:15 a. m—Flour, 25@26s. Winter wheat, 11s 6d; spring wheat, 10s 10d@11s; white, 11s 8d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 41s 6d.

Receipts wheat last three days, 22,000 qrs, of which 14,000 qrs are American.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—1:30 p. m.—Spring wheat, 10s 8d@10s 11d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork 54s.

Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 15—Evening.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞. Bonds, '62s, 92⅞; '65s, 93⅛; '67s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89⅛.

PARIS, March 15.—Rentes, 56f 82c. Specie in Bank of France has increased 2,300,000f.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—Cotton steady; middling upland, 10⅞@11d; Orleans, 11⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales.

Red spring wheat, 10s 8d. Red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 25@26s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork, 54s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 32s.

LONDON, March 15—4:30 p. m.—Consols closed, money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞. Bonds, '62s, 92⅞; '65s, old, 93⅛; '67s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89⅛.

Tallow, 50s. Refined petroleum, 17@17¼.

PARIS, March 15.—Rentes closed 56f 70c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Beeves count 400 to-day, and 6,950 for the week. Everything has now been sold, and the market ruled strong at 11@13½c. Something extra fine would sell at 13c. Six cars, 7½ cwt, Illinois, sold at $88.00 each; 4 cars poor, 6½ cwt, at 11@11¼c; 4 cars good, 8¼ cwt, at 12@12½c.

Sheep—Receipts were 1,700 to-day, and 16,200 this week. The market is active and strong at 7½c for poor, 76-lb Illinois, to 9c for 80-lb Ohio, and 10c for prime 106-lb, with 3 cars extra, av. 115 lbs, fine wool, at 10½c. Jersey spring lambs begin to arrive. Those offered sell at 20c; they are in excess of wants.

Hogs—Arrivals were 11 cars, making 21,000 for week. No change in prices. Live hogs worth 5¼c; Western dressed, 5¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The dry goods market is fairly active and buoyant. Glasgow ginghams are advanced by agents to 13½c. Boott S brown sheetings, 13½c; Indian Head 40-inch, 17½c; do 48-inch, 20c; Lawrence Y do, 13½c; Monadnock 10-4 do, 35c; Mystic River do 36-inch, 13½c; Warren F F 40-inch, 19c. Hamilton drills, 15½c; Agawam do, 13c; Massachusetts A brown sheetings, 13½c; Thorndyke A stripes, 17@18c; do B do, 16½@17½c; do C, 11½c; Columbian brown, 15c; Yeoman stripes, 15½@16c; S. Slater's bleached muslins, 18½c; Pocasset Canoe do, 15c; New York Mills, 22@22½c; Garner & Co's paper cambrics, 13½c. Cloak sackings are advanced 2½@5c per yard, as are repellants. Kentucky jeans are generally 5c per yard higher.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.22. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $12.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat nominal at $1.44 for Duluth Spring. Corn dull; sales of 5 cars Western, on track, at 55c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley dull; sales of 1,600 bu Western at 77c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—COTTON—Moderate request; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.30@6.85; common to good, $6.45@6.85; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $6.95@7.35; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.65; extra St. Louis, $6.75@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat very dull; receipts, 6,000 bu; white Michigan, $1.77@1.77½; winter red Western, quoted $1.62@1.68; amber Western, $1.70@1.72; white Western, $1.70@1.75. Rye quiet; Western, 88c in store. Barley firmer; two rowed State 75c. Malt quiet. Corn dull; receipts, 17,000 bu; new Western mixed 68½@69½c; yellow Western, 69c. Oats dull; receipts, 4,000 bu; Western, 53@55c; Ohio, 55@58c.

EGGS—Firmer at 23@25c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8¼@9c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 53@68c. Rice firm at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Unsettled, at 77½@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $12.90@13.00; prime, $11.00@11.25; new prime mess, $13.00; mess for March and April, $13.00; April, $13.05; May, $13.10@13.12; June, $13.20@13.27. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet, at 5½@5¾c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam at 8⅝@9⅛c; kettle at 9½c.

BUTTER—A shade firmer; Western, 12@23c.

CHEESE—Firm, at 16@20c.

WHISKEY—Firmer, at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged; good demand at $12.00, cash; order lots 25@50c higher. Dry salted meats nominal; loose shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c; sales of shoulders, buyer March, 4c. Bacon dull; packed shoulders, cash and seller March, 6c. Lard dull and a shade lower; city steam, 8 3-16@8½c; country pork-house steam, 8c; do kettle, 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Fair demand at 3½@5½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; market bare. Wheat firm; red, $1.52@1.54; amber, $1.70@1.72; white, $1.75@1.92. Rye, 87c. Corn unchanged. Oats—White 54@55c; mixed, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declining; mess pork, $13.00@13.25. Bulk shoulders, 4½@5c; sides, 6½@6½c.

WHISKEY—Unsettled.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania, $1.66@1.73. Corn steady; mixed Western, 60@63c. Oats unchanged. Rye quiet, at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.00@13.75. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull at 8⅞@9c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 15—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 45½@45¾c; low do, 45@45½c yellow, 45½c; Michigan, 45½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—TOBACCO—Active; very high.

COTTON—Shade firmer; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain quiet, firm, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c; mess pork, $13.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 84c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 45@48c. Rye steady at 92@94c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, full prices asked; no demand at $11.75@12.00; country sold at $11.50. Lard dull and nominal at 8⅝@8½c. Bulk meats in good demand. Sales of 400,000 lbs shoulders, ...; clear rib, $5.90 per 100 lbs; clear, 7½c; shoulders at 4½c buyer May, and clear rib at 6c seller April 1. Bacon in good demand for sides; sales at 6½c for clear ribs; clear held at 7½c.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 84c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red winter, $1.55; No. 2, $1.43@1.44. Corn steady at 50c. Oats firmer; 41@42c.

PETROLEUM—Firm but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine winter, $6.25@6.40; XX, $6.50@6.75. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 2 Chicago, $1.42; winter, dull and drooping; No. 2 red, $1.78. Corn slow; No. 2, 40½@41c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 36c. Barley firm; 70c for choice Iowa. Rye dull; No. 2, 82½c.

WHISKEY—Lower; 83½@84½c.

THE POPE.

Reception of Fifteen Hundred Persons at the Vatican—Address Presented to the Holy Father—His Reply.

The Pope received on Feb. 19, about 1,500 persons belonging to the united parishes of Santa Maria in Via Lata, San Marcello, and Santa Maria in Via. The parishioners, who saluted the Pope with repeated cheers, were headed by two Cardinals. Mgr. Mario Chigi, Prince de Campagnano, read an address expressing devotion to the Pope. A boy named Sebastian then recited a piece of poetry composed for the occasion.

The Holy Father, after having received this testimony of loyalty with marked approbation, made a long speech, of which the following are the most important passages:

Such, gentlemen, are the events that pass in our days. The demon has presented himself before the revolution and has said, "If thou dost prostrate thyself at my feet I shall give thee these kingdoms, these empires, these provinces." The demon has not only presented himself before Italy, but also before other countries, and they are well known. The sacrilegious pact has been accepted; it has been only too eagerly accepted. The fact consisted in obtaining the mastery over this whole peninsula; in persecuting the Church and her ministers; in spreading blasphemy everywhere; in sowing the seeds of immorality in all places. Yes, the demon has been worshipped, but what will be the fatal consequences of this worship?

Oh, that I had then had the mission of Leon the Great, that illustrious Pontiff, who presented himself before Attila. Entrusted with that mission, I should have advanced before the revolution and the revolutionists, and I should have said: Tarry a little before you put your feet inside the walls of the Holy City. Listen to me, and consider for a moment the memorable consequence of this sacrilegious occupation. When you have ascended to the Capitol will you have gained anything by it? You will have the power to destroy but not to build, and you will, in the end, be the victims of your own ambition. God knows that I neither speak with hatred nor bitterness. I only desire that you may join your prayers to mine for the conversion of these men, for I have in mind the divine precept, "*Diligite inimicos vestros, benefacite his qui oderunt vos.*"

Let us then pray together for their conversion; let us pray for those who are hardened in iniquity; let us pray for those who begin to perceive that they only imagined they lived in the light, but who now confess that they are in the midst of darkness; let us pray that the Lord should suspend His chastisement, and that He should spare this beloved people the consequences of His holy vengeance, so merited by their sins. I request you to pray with me as soon as possible for these four objects:

1. For the object of which I have just spoken. Let us pray for the conversion of sinners, and that God should keep us in this sentiment and in this faith, and with us all the Romans.

2. Pray quickly for another object.

3. In the National Assembly of a great country our own affairs are soon to be discussed, and some one there is to take charge of our interests. Let us then pray for that Assembly in order that Divine Providence may inspire them in accordance with the glory of God and the advantage of the Holy See.

4. Let us pray, also, that the measures which will there be taken should be in favor of the nation herself, and that she should remember that without God it is impossible to govern.

Pray for the Catholics of Germany, that they should keep faithful and constant in the fulfilment of their duties in the face of the terrible opposition which they have to encounter. Pray, lastly, for the spread of the Roman Church over the whole face of the earth. As for me, before I depart, before I leave you, I give you my apostolic benediction.

Lord, You behold from on high this city, this people, these persons around me. You know how ardent my wishes are for their sanctification. I render thanks to You, O my God! for the spirit with which You have animated the Roman people. I thank You for all the favors which You grant to us every day, for the faith which You raise and cause to grow on one side when it declines on the other. Grant, O my God! that Your benediction may give strength to the feeble and prepare them to sustain the combat! That it may bring peace and concord into the families, in order that they may all aim at this same end,—at the sanctification of the soul and the triumph of truth and justice! That this benediction may accompany them during the whole course of their lives; that it may be to them a help and consolation in the moment of death! That thus rendered worthy to surrender their souls into Your hands they may bless You and sing Your praise throughout eternity!

The Holy Father, deeply moved and with eyes bathed in tears, then retired, amid the enthusiastic cheers of all those present.

How It Feels to be Hanged.

A correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois*, moved by private affliction, says he once tried to hang himself, but after remaining suspended for some time he was fortunately cut down before life became extinct, and has committed to paper a full relation of his adventure. Having resolved to put an end to a life which was no longer endurable, he drove a nail into the wall of his chamber, attached a looped cord thereto, stood upon a chair, and placed his head in the loop. At this critical moment he confesses that he had some notion of taking his head out, and getting of the chair. But "*l'amour propre vis-a-vis de luimeme*" sustained him, and he very slowly kicked away the chair. The immediately-consequent sensation was, he states, "very strange." From the soles of his feet to the crown of his head a sort of general mixing up of the fluids of the body ensued. Suddenly there flashed before his eyes a sparkling, dancing light of a color which he finds it difficult to describe, but in which blue and a sober red predominated. Presently the flashing light concentrated at a single focus, and thence spread away into space in ripples such as are made in a pond when a stone is cast into it. At the same time a fearful weight pressed upon his head—a compression, as if his temples were tightly bound in a ring of iron. His hands and feet were full of pins and needles. Needles without number seemed to pass out of the ends of his fingers by a process of continual expulsion. Then came a terrible "snapping" at the nape of the neck; and along his spine there passed a wriggling (*frétillement*) which he "can compare only to a small serpent forcing a passage along the vertebræ." His last sensation was one of acute pain at the throat and shoulder-blades, and finally came to a state of perfect unconsciousness, upon recovering from which he was not unnaturally surprised to find himself still in a world which he had been at such pains to quit.

—The Rev. J. M. Fuller pronounces the people of East Saginaw the most unpromising subjects he ever met with. He says the congregations are mostly composed of women, one of them having scarcely a male communicant in it; and that the leading men of Saginaw, who ought to be models of Christian zeal, are all pursuing salt and saw-logs.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* [illegible] p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:15 a m	* [illegible] p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	[illegible] p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:10 p m	* [illegible] p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:[illegible] a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:[illegible] a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*[illegible] a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:[illegible] a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*[illegible] a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:[illegible] a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible] p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	[illegible] a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	[illegible] p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	[illegible] a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:[illegible] a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡[illegible] a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	[illegible] a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	‡[illegible] a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*[illegible] a m
Mail	†5:20 a m	‡[illegible] p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	‡[illegible] a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*[illegible] p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*[illegible] p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*[illegible] p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*[illegible] p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*[illegible] a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*[illegible] a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡[illegible] a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*[illegible] p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*[illegible] a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:15 p m	*[illegible] a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—RICHARD P. Bruff and Edwin Cromwell against The Security Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action, receiver of the property and effects of the said Security Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said company, to be held at the Receiver's office in the "Security Building," number 239 Broadway, corner of Park place, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock a. m., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.
Dated New York, Feb 7, 1872.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver of the Security Insurance Company.
Barney, Butler & Parsons, Attorneys for Receiver, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Massachusetts.—In the matter of the Independent Insurance Company, bankrupt. In bankruptcy.
A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Independent Insurance Company of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, of the State of Massachusetts, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Boston, in said District, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock m., at the United States Court House, before Samuel B. Noyes, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROLAND G. USHER, United States Marshal, Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—Walter S. Griffith against the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, receiver of all the property and effects of the Atlantic Fire and Insurance Company of the City of Brooklyn, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said company, to be held at my office, number 180 Atlantic street, corner of Clinton street, in said City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and demands against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained, adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., February 7, 1872.
JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver, Trinity Building, New York.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—Alexander M. C. Smith and others against The Manhattan Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, receiver of all the property and effects of the said The Manhattan Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, to be held at my office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m. when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amounts of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.
Dated New York, February 7, 1872.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Receiver of the Manhattan Insurance Company.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

From the Masonic Ritual and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1872.

Editor Gazette:

My husband died three years ago, since which time I have supported myself and family as best I could. The Masonic Lodge of which my husband was a member have helped me in ways without number, but, knowing the many dependent on their charity, I have sought to make myself as little as possible a burden to them. An elderly gentleman, whose name I have never been able to learn, has often called at times of my greatest extremity, and has always liberally relieved my wants. Late in the last summer, I received a letter from him, enclosing a ticket in the Royal Havana Lottery, and informing me that he would call again, if at any time I should be in extreme want. My ticket drew a prize large enough to make me independent for life, and to enable me to educate my children. I received the money from Taylor & Co., the agents of the lottery, at 16 Wall-st., and have it now securely invested. My unknown friend has often spoken of my husband, as a member of the same Lodge with himself. I am anxious to see him once more, that I may thank him for his many acts of kindness, and especially for his last gift. It has proved to be a gift of immense importance to me. Let me, through your columns, thank him.

H. C. ADAMS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The next extraordinary drawing will take place on April 4, with one capital prize of $500,000, one of $50,000, one of $25,000, one of $10,000, one of $5,000, together with 543 smaller prizes, amounting in all to $750,000. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled, the highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, government securities, &c., &c.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE TARIFF BILLS.

The Senate Committee on Finance have taken a bill repealing the duty on salt, passed by the House of Representatives more than a year ago, and amended it in the most extraordinary manner, to-wit: by striking out all after the title, and inserting a general revision of the tariff, and then amending the title to correspond with the revision. This appears to have been done for the purpose of anticipating the Committee of Ways and Means in their revision of the tariff, and, perhaps, getting up a quarrel with the House on a question of privilege, whereby any legislation on the subject may be defeated.

This action is, in spirit, if not in letter, a violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that "All bills for raising revenue shall *originate* in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose and concur in *amendments*, as in other cases." The House has always been tenacious of its right to originate revenue measures, and has even gone so far as to maintain that the Senate cannot originate bills to repeal taxes, since the repeal of one tax may render the imposition of another necessary. Two years ago, the Senate passed a bill to repeal the income tax. It went to the House and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who reported that it was not competent for the Senate to originate such a measure. The House sustained the report, and the bill was dropped. It is not likely that the House will brook so palpable an invasion of it privileges as would be presented in an entirely new tariff bill, disguised under the form of an amendment to a bill repealing the duty on salt. The standing rules of the House have been framed with special reference to the starting of such measures in the House; and any different course of procedure would involve confusion, as well as disregard of the spirit of the Constitution.

That the Committees of Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance are not in harmony with each other on the tariff question is pretty well known. The former are in favor of a considerable reduction (perhaps equal to one-third) of the protective duties now in force. The latter have reported a bill reducing all duties, protective and revenue, one-tenth, except those on pig-iron and Bessemer steel, which are to stand as before. Now, if the Senate Committee are merely more protectionist than the House Committee, and are not seeking to antagonize the House on a question of privilege, and bring about a disagreement apart from the merits of the tariff question, it will be perfectly easy for them to amend the House bill, when it reaches them, to correspond with their own views. But, if their real purpose is to prevent any bill, even their own, from passing, we can think of no course so likely to lead to that result as the one they have adopted.

JUDGE HOADLY'S SPEECH.

The Reform Association of Cincinnati held a meeting in that city, on Tuesday evening last, at which addresses were made by Judge Collins and Judge Hoadly. The speech of Judge Hoadly was a defence of the right of members of the Republican party to meet, deliberate, and discuss public questions, and the proper policy of the party in relation thereto. The speech was filled with thoughtful suggestions, well calculated to arrest the attention of reflecting members of the party. The first question forced upon every American interested in political affairs is, "whether the war is still raging, or not." Though the last Rebel laid down his arms nearly seven years ago, the whole legislation of the Government proceeds upon the theory that the war still rages, and that it is unsafe to allow the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain States. Has not the time come when Republicans should ask their leaders, "Is not the war over?" If that war is ended, why is it that in one-half of the land the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is an act of Executive clemency? and why is it that men cannot be allowed to discuss questions of finance and of taxation without being accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy? When an appeal goes down to Washington praying a release from taxation, the Senate answers by a bill to overturn some State Government, or to authorize the President to place any State under martial law and govern the people by a Board of army officers. When Congress is appealed to for a reform of abuses, or an abatement of the taxes imposed under the pressure of armed rebellion, the answer is an increase of the bounty paid to some Congressional favorite, and the levy of a new tax upon the whole people to benefit some particular man's trade.

The time has come when the Republican leaders must abandon this species of war legislation; the time has certainly come when the members of the Republican party may discuss among themselves the propriety of a change of policy, and to demand it of their leaders. Judge Hoadly said that, in his opinion, unless the Republican party "retraces its steps, countermarches, and discards William D. Kelley, Simon Cameron, Roscoe Conkling, and such leaders, its fate is sealed." He also discussed the question of Revenue Reform, and in the course of his remarks thus pointedly presented the whole case:

> Why, Mr. Chairman, by what authority shall the Government of the United States levy on me a tax in order to encourage your trade? By what authority, with what sanction of justice, by what principle of right, are the hard earnings of a farmer in Hamilton and Butler Counties taken to pay for the profits of a manufacturer in Cincinnati? Can any answer be given, except the old answer that justified kingdoms, and monarchies, and empires, that the Government is wiser than the citizen, and ought to protect the citizen? If the Government is the father of our people, if the paternal theory of the Government is to be the theory upon which our affairs are managed, then I understand perfectly and defer respectfully to those ancient fathers—not conscript fathers—at Washington. But that is not our theory, that is not our system. The plan of organization of the American Republic is that which was inscribed in the Declaration of Independence in the same words that declare government depends upon the consent of the governed." And when that Government, for the purpose of favoring the few at the expense of the many, taxes earnings, to enrich him, it oppresses both. It oppresses one by robbing him; it oppresses the other by combining in his behalf that evil instrument contrary to justice, that he is entitled to be a robber.

The discussion of this and other kindred subjects is certainly a privilege of members of the Republican party. Protection had never been an integral feature of that party. In fact, it could never have been. Protection had borne the Whig party to its destruction before the great question of slavery intervened, disrupting the old Democratic party, and leading to the organization of the Republican party, which was mainly made up, both in leaders and voters, of those who a few years before had slain the doctrine of Protection. For some time after the Republican party was organized, its representatives in Congress were actively engaged (in 1857) in still further reducing the rates of duty, and extending the free list. It was not until the attention of the country was engrossed in the war, and when the representatives of monopoly found themselves in a numerical majority in Congress, that, under the plea of raising revenue, they laid taxes upon the people for their own benefit; and it is these taxes which are now consuming the substance of the people. It will not do any longer to answer demands for repeal of taxes by shouting Ku-Klux; nor will it satisfy the people, whose hearts are taken by the tax-gatherer, to declare that the Ashes of the party of our Civil Service and the resuscitation of our taxes. In the eyes of Odger, Brattnach & Co., America seems to be as new and improved edition of the Garden of Eden.

The French press [illegible] at the curious anomaly of a people who are devout believers in both law-breaking and law-making. It only needs a word and an opportunity to arouse an opposition that will defy all law, and every law, until overpowered by superior force; and yet each one of these makers of its Governments signalizes its rise by promulgating scores of impracticable enactments, by means of which it expects to usher in the Millennium forthwith. The last instance of this fashion of proceeding is the passage, by the Assembly, of the bill to suppress the International Society. As the Society has now become a martyr, its success is assured.

The old adage, that poverty is a blessing, is exemplified in the case of the little South American Republic of Colombia. While all the other South American States are distracted with thieves, plunderers, and revolutionists, Colombia remains tranquil. The Treasury is bankrupt. As there is no money to steal, there are no thieves or public plunderers, consequently public morality is on the improving hand. As there are no funds with which to make a revolution, the people are at peace, and no longer in fear of conscription. The result of all this is, that Colombia is an Arcadia of bliss compared with Columbia, where money is more plenty.

The young woman who accused Rev. Dr. Carter, of New York, of seducing her, has confessed that the whole thing was planned by herself and her paramour, in order to extort blackmail. The vigorous action of her intended victim has resulted in his complete vindication. The miscreant conspirator has fled to that convenient criminal retreat, New Jersey, and is concealed. To mete out full punishment for this dastardly and devilish plot, he should be brought to light, arrested, and prosecuted, as well as the no more guilty woman. His crime is equal to hers.

The Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, who used to be a Methodist clergyman in Chicago, recently delivered a discourse against the theatre and opera, in which he denounced actors and singers, and said that Nilsson, Parepa-Rosa, Charlotte Cushman, and Carlotta Patti were a nest of unclean birds. "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun!" The world must be a very dark place to the Rev. R. M. Hatfield.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The venerable Elijah Allison, the oldest man in Morgan County, died of the 8th inst. in Jacksonville, in the 98th year of his age.

—Daniel Bonar, of Cambridge, a resident for 25 years, died on Sunday last.

—William and Martha Weston, formerly slaves in the South, who have lived together for many years, were formally married at Rockford on Thursday.

—Elder Knapp, the revivalist, has returned to his home in Rockford in very poor health, and proposes to revive himself.

—The Hon. John Morris, one of the Representatives of Rock Island County in the Illinois Legislature, writes that he has been consulted with reference to a new railroad, whose initial point is Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Illinois, its objective point being Rock Island. It is called the Southeastern & Northwestern Railroad. It is built and in operation from Shawneetown to Springfield. From the latter place to Lewiston, Fulton County, it is under contract. From Lewiston it aims for Galesburg, and thence to Rock Island. Mr. Morris said to be in the interest of the Ohio & Mississippi, and Major Morris thinks it will be built.

IOWA.

Bremer County has a miller, Stowell by name, 89 years old, who habitually handles and mills from 100 to 120 bushels of corn a day, carrying it up three flights of stairs. He is a widower, and is looking about him for another wife.

—Five car loads of Hollanders were unloaded at Le Mars, Friday, in aid of the Holland settlement of Sioux City.

—The Rev. J. Bambo, of St. James Church, Fort Madison, has received a call to the Church of Epiphany, New York, of which he will take charge the 1st of April.

—Sioux City has 1,668 children, and pays $15,587 per year to educate them.

—J. M. Griffith, of Dubuque, has a cow which walked up a ten-foot staircase into the hay-loft.

—Track-laying on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad has ceased for the present at a point two miles south of Hopkinton. It will be renewed in a few weeks, on the arrival of iron from the Rock Island shops. Horsey and Moody & Kemp shall have put down all the iron from Mt. Joy, six miles out, to Maquoketa, and again to the point above named on the main line—in all about one hundred miles of track.

WISCONSIN.

—Frank Tucker, of Princeton, left his wife and two children, about a year ago, went to Minnesota and procured a divorce. A few days since he returned to Princeton, and, his former spouse refusing to forgive and wed, the marriage ceremony was again performed between them.

—The Hon. Alex. Graham refuses to become a candidate for Mayor of Janesville at the spring election, though urged by many of the leading citizens to accept a nomination.

—Fond du Lac claims that Milwaukee has ignored a pr omise to aid in the building of a road between the two cities; and, as the former has voted $75,000 towards the enterprise, its people are indignant at the course Milwaukee has taken.

INDIANA.

Charleston endeavored to secure a National Bank, but a letter from Comptroller Hulburd states that the circulation due Indiana is so low, and so many banks are in process of organization that for the present he is unable to grant any more applications for this State.

—Owensboro has a Newfoundland dog which promenades the streets with spectacles on his eyes and a pipe in his mouth.

MICHIGAN.

Paw Paw has become strictly a temperance town, the landlord of the Dyckman House having compromised a suit by a written agreement to sell no more liquor.

—Judge Weir, of Detroit, has been presented with a very handsome specimen of that Michigan rarity, square white coon.

—The Rev. Manley Sherman, of Jackson, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, preferred by his divorced wife.

—Romeo is to have a Methodist Church, costing $30,000.

—A hotel lot in Howell has sold for $190 per front foot.

MINNESOTA.

Ex-Senator O. P. Stearns, of Rochester, will remove to Duluth in the spring.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* establishment has passed into the hands of a joint stock company, at a valuation of $85,000. L. E. Fisher will be managing editor, and Colonel Paulding business manager.

—Minneapolis is enjoying a season of speculative excitement since the union with St. Anthony. Property on the east side took a jump of 25 per cent at the first start, while in the best resident part of the city prices doubled, and sellers are firm.

PERSONAL.

David Creel, one of the jurymen who tried Aaron Burr, is still living in Ohio.

—John Winslow, the only colored man residing in Peru, Ill., is one of the jurymen selected for the March term of the La Salle County Court.

—Dubuque has a native of Alaska, Francis Martigold, who is to return to Sitka on a visit.

—The Pension Agent, at Albany, lately paid David Gathen, a blind pensioner, $2,734, the first instalment due upon his certificate—being at the rate of $25 per month.

—On a train, snow-bound for twenty-four days between Cheyenne and Ogden, there were three births, one death, and two attacks of small-pox. A gentleman named Greenfield made a chatty acquaintance with Miss Blanche C. Herndon, which ended in a marriage on arrival, at San Francisco.

—Caleb Rising, of Southwick, Mass., was 100 years old on Tuesday last, and is a relative of General Ethan Allen. One of his sons is a business man in Peoria, Ill.

—The *College Courant* says some members of the Yale class of 1871 lived on $250 per year, and others expended $2,500.

—One of the old Erie Directors says that, had Fisk been present when Lane threw the injunction in Shearman's face, he would, by main force, have laid Dix, McClellan, and Barlow on the Eighth avenue railroad track.

—The Rev. Dr. S. Maclay, a native of Concord, Pa., has resided in the City of Fuh-Chou, China, for the past 25 years, as the representative of the Methodist Church in that country, and is to visit home, and attend the General Conference.

—John Dayes, from the Santa Clara vineyards, eloped to San Francisco with Mary E. Parr, scattered a trousseau, and was married on the stormy Pacific, amid an immense upheaval of sighs and sandwiches.

—The Japanese girls at Washington now dress in moderate American style, and report themselves very happy in their new home.

—Cleveland saloon-keepers secure photographs of men whose wives do not permit them to drink, and keep galleries of them. When a customer enters, the barkeeper looks through his album, and sees whether or not the customer's face is good.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It is Chapin who says that he loves to hear 'the rumbling of the steam-power press better than the rattle and roar of artillery.' And it has done an awful amount of rumbling lately, driving some to the peaceful solitude of Jersey, some to the fragrant savannas of the South, some to a strange home beyond the frozen St. Lawrence, some—God only knows where."

Our neighbor, the *Journal*, is betraying signs of weakness on the tariff question, as will be seen by the following from its last issue:

> In view of the narrow-minded spirit that the Michigan lumbermen manifest by opposing the Chicago Relief bill, it would be a measure of poetic justice if Congress, in considering our Tariff law, to place lumber on the free list. It would serve them just right; *and we are not sure it would not be a wise measure.*

We congratulate our next-door neighbor that it has ventured to take one step in the right direction. We are not without hope that the influence of the company it has been in since the 9th of last October will yet convince it that, if lumber can go on the free list without injury, there is no danger in placing pig-iron there also.

CURRENCY.

A bill has passed the General Assembly of Illinois and is now a law, providing for the arrest and punishment, before a Justice of the Peace, of any person who shall wilfully overdrive, overload, cruelly beat or torment any animal, or who shall unnecessarily fail to provide any animal in his custody with food and drink. There is an ample field in this city now for humanitarians, as well as the city authorities, to improve. The law is violated almost every hour of the day in almost every street, and, for the sake of the dumb animals, we hope that the law will be thoroughly enforced. A few prompt arrests will do much to prevent the disgraceful abuse of beasts of burden which is witnessed every day in our streets.

Senator Morton, in one of his speeches, described Senator Trumbull as having been an importunate seeker of office for his friends and relatives, and said that he had a tabulated statement showing that Mr. Trumbull had demanded office for no less than 103 persons. This statement, he intimated, he would print. Mr. Trumbull, however, not waiting for Mr. Morton to carry out his threat, addressed a letter to the heads of the several Departments, requesting copies of all recommendations made by him. In the speech which we publish this morning, he gives the result of the investigation. The charge by Senator Morton seems to have been made upon very slight evidence.

The report of Thursday's session of the Michigan Legislature contains these two paragraphs:

> A resolution was introduced in the House condemning the Chicago Relief bill, and calling on Michigan Congressmen to oppose it by all means in their power. It was sent to the Committee on Federal Relations, and will doubtless pass both houses.
>
> The House unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Lieutenant-General Sheridan for his donation from army stores, during last fall, of 2,000 pairs of blankets, 400 men's overcoats, and 1,000 pairs men's socks, to relieve the destitute people at that time. The resolution will be concurred in by the Senate.

By Sheridan's donation to Michigan, many people were aided, but a number of American manufactures of clothing, etc., were entirely deprived of an opportunity to make money. By the United States' donation to Chicago, if the Relief bill passes, many people will be aided, and a number of American manufacturers of wood and iron will be partially deprived of an opportunity to extort exc sive prices. Michigan believes in the justice of the first case and the injustice of the second. Evidently, it makes a deal of difference whose or is fed.

When all allowances for inevitable exaggeration have been made, it seems as if the existence of gold in the Black Hills of Dakota must be acknowledged. Lieutenant Warren, in a report made in that, says: "They (the Black Hills) are rich in gold and silver." J. Ross Browne, in his mining report of 1868, uses nearly the same language. Then there are, of course, the old California stories of nuggets piled mountain-high and rivers flowing over sands of gold. The Sioux City *Times* predicts that 20,000 men will start from there for the diggings during the coming summer. Congress is to be asked to forcibly throw open the Territory. It is now an Indian reservation, which explains the scantiness of information about it. If gold is found to exist in largely-paying quantities, the Indian problem of Dakota will be settled, quickly and completely, by the disappearance of the red man forever.

It is a noticeable fact that the great theme of the English Republican orators is the paradisiacal nature of this country. If we would see ourselves as they see us, we must look at everything through rose-colored spectacles. They dilate on our boundless acres and our unlimited resources, on our freedom from a pensioned nobility and a useless Court, and on our universal exemption of political rights. At a late meeting in Manchester, one daring speaker actually praised their way, and the Presidency, where dull enjoyment ranks without its olden bashfulness, and the House of Representatives is the least debauched part of the public service, and, but for the carpet bag element, would be manageable, and always reliable.

One existing bad condition in economical politics, and the difficulty found by earnest, truth-seeking men to come to conclusions upon topics of trade, taxation, and protection, are purely the result of the centripetal tendency, which must assemble all things at Washington, and daze the mind with the phantasmagoria of national prosperity, while the silent thinker at a distance passes for nobody, and the fact is only half apparent that, in the universal fatherhood of Uncle Sam, all but one or two are tagged as the fore-and-aft, and uneasy as so many pickpockets at an inauguration.

BATES' HEAD OFF.

George Bates, Esq., who was appointed United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah at the request of both Senators from Illinois, and also of the Hon. Charles Farwell, has conducted an ineffectual fight against Justice McLean, of that Territory. The latter having quitted his post to come here and go into the Executive lobby on the subject,—and, a few days ago, Mr. Bates received a letter from the President, saying that his resignation would be welcome. He told me yesterday that he did not mean to resign, and had prepared a statement of his position, and of the attitude of the Federal Court there, in response to the President's letter. It is understood that all the gentlemen who solicited his appointment in the first instance endorse this position, and a lively debate is expected on the Utah question before adjournment.

THE CAPITAL OF THE FRANCISCANS.

The City of Philadelphia has sent two or three experts here, demanding an enormous Post Office edifice to be put up in that town. Now, if I remember correctly, the General Government built a costly Post Office in the Quaker City only about ten years ago, dedicated with great gratitude and ceremony, built of native marble, and fully adequate to accommodate the United States Courts as well as the Post Office. As Philadelphia has been thirty years building a set of municipal edifices for the accommodation of its own Civic Government, perhaps it might be needless to finish up in that aspect before applying every ten years to the Federal State for a new set of buildings. The Federal offices there are amply adequate for the performance of the business, and there can be no reason for the large call for outlay at this time for any such purpose, except jealousy of New York and Boston, which, after long privation, are receiving elaborate Post Office buildings.

GATH.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Letter from the Hon. G. Koerner, One of the Commissioners.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 23.

H. H. Simmons, Editor Lebanon Journal:

SIR: Some one has sent me a number of your *Journal* of the 17th inst., containing an article headed, "$50,000 Tax on the Farmers —Some Facts for the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner," in which I find in that article concerning the grinding oppression of our manufacturers, farmers, and business men generally, by the discrimination in the charges for freights by the railroads, is but too true; and no one is more impressed with the necessity of preventing this ruinous exaction than the Commissioners themselves. That appears to everyone who will take the trouble to read their report. It will also be seen in that document that they have tried their best to advise people to adopt the most speedy and simple remedy, by suing the railroads for every act of such discrimination, as the law directs; which gives a penal action in favor of the party injured. The agricultural party, not to the Commissioners, as you will perceive. If you will make inquiries in your neighboring town of Summerfield, Monroe County, Illinois, you will be informed by them that the Commissioners, upon their complaint, offered them every facility to pursue the remedy, even so far as to have it attended to free of charge, etc.; but that they, after consultation, finally for personal reasons, declined to commence suit. This, however, was but one instance out of many that all our efforts have been to get the people to avail themselves of the law.

I must be permitted, however, while on this subject, to point out to you numerous errors in the article writer of which the question has fallen. The Railroad Commission has not been in office twelve months, as stated in your paper; but when they had to prepare their report (in November), they were in office a little more than four months. Again, their salary is not $6,000 per year, but $5,500. Again, they do not get their travelling expenses paid by the State. All this might have been avoided or can be easily avoided by a reference to the law creating the commission. It seems also unaccountable why it is stated in the article, that Mr. Farwell, a man, and not a corporation, was made a party defendant in the suit of Jacksonville vs. Farwell, and others, for a forfeiture of their charter, because of such discrimination. This is a remedy of the last resort, and one not favored by courts, and only after knowing full well the difficulty of carrying such a case through the courts, they have, every other means failing to get the person injured to sue, adopted that course. True, they might, by getting up testimony, have proceeded also in the same way against others, but one such case is quite enough to test the law, and the first case ever had to be pronounced against the Chicago & St. Louis road, there is no danger of any other violating the law hereafter.

The Commissioners have prepared two bills very carefully; one, containing many valuable features, as they believe, to avoid accidents, and to save life, limb and property of the employees of the Railroad Service; the other, providing by the simple mode of indictment, at public expense, for all violations of any law of the State; and giving the aggrieved parties such actions as the Attorneys in case of such violation; the latter bill, besides, condensing and harmonizing all the different laws relating to railroads. They are now before the Legislature. And I may remark here, that if any lawyer, not a member of the Committee, had been charged to prepare those two bills, he would have had a right to charge about the entire yearly salary of one of the Commissioners; which salary, to men of actual business, as we are not political leaders, is of no significance at all. Hence, from your sense of justice, that you will publish this communication in your paper; we are certainly do not wish to give circulation to erroneous statements, such as are contained in the article in question. Very respectfully,

G. KOERNER,
One of the Commissioners.

ANOTHER SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Murder of a Wife and Attempted Murder of a Daughter—Horrible Suicide of the Murderer.

ALBANY, March 12.—A terrible tragedy occurred in the village of Greenbush, opposite this city, this afternoon, near High Bridge, at Quack crossing. Second Avenue, Greenbush, there lived, in a small frame dwelling, a man named Samuel Fargus, with his family, consisting of a wife and daughter, the latter being about 16 years old. About 2 o'clock this afternoon two shots were heard in rapid succession, and shortly after Fargus was seen to pass into a woodshed from the house, followed by the daughter, came screaming out of the front door. By this time several of the neighbors were attracted to the spot. On entering, Mrs. Fargus was found lying on the front-room floor stone dead, having been shot through the head. Struggles were heard in the shed which Fargus was seen to enter, and on proceeding thither a most horrible spectacle was witnessed. Fargus was found lying writhing about on the floor, with one hand clasping a jagged, rusty old jack-knife, while from a wide gash in his throat the blood was spurting out in a minature torrent. Blood was spattered all over the sides and floor of the shed, even running in a little rivulet into the yard. Some further being discovered his struggles ceased and he was dead. Fargus, who was a shiftless sort of a character, had become degraded. He had been out of work some days past, and, in an altercation with his wife, seized a razor and, laying near, and shot her. He then fired at his daughter, but missed her; then proceeded to the shed he ended his own life as above stated.

Singular Religious Excitement.

A Jacksonville (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes as follows:

A most remarkable and unaccountable religious excitement has existed for some time among a number of the citizens of Old Berlin, in the Quaker City vicinity. It seems that the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that town, became a convert to the religious dogma of perfect holiness and entire sanctification, and became so absorbed in the dogma, and excited a reference thereto, that the church dismissed him from the pastorate thereof. This matter then commenced holding "sanctification meetings" in his own dwelling, which were attended by a few congregations and sympathizers. These meetings, as they progressed, became more and more intensely exciting and boisterous. The attendants became more and more intensified in their faith in the doctrine of perfect holiness, and in the belief in the utter vanity of all earthly possessions. The minister at length claimed he was having revelations from God, one of which was that the marriage relation between a certain couple of Berlin was unholy, and that God had directed him to deliver a message to them, commanding their immediate separation. The fanatical preacher resided near the town were so far carried away by the preaching of their minister, who they believed was God's servant, that they executed a deed conveying to him his farm, as the instrument stated, "for Jesus," and the other gave him $1,000 "for Jesus." While the meetings were in progress at the preacher's dwelling, at 3 o'clock in the morning and wild shouts of the crazy fanatics rending the air, the wife of the divine was confined and died, and it is believed of neglect. Finally the sensible people of Berlin became indignant at the proceedings, and resolved to put a stop to them. To effect this they had, on Friday or Saturday of last week, the preacher taken into custody (believing him to be insane) for the purpose of having the question of his insanity tested before a jury. A brother of the farmer who executed a deed to the man who gave him the money "for Jesus," have taken steps to prevent the consummation of the deed, or the recording of the deed.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS.

The Anglo-American Court of Arbitration.

English Hostility to the Treaty of Washington.

Continental Public Opinion, Once Opposed, Now Favorable, to America.

The Sale of American Arms to France.

The Geneva Convention for the Protection of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ZURICH, Feb. 22.

It was a glorious idea for the two great nations, instead of deciding their differences by the *ultima ratio regum*, to refer them to a Tribunal of Arbitration, and therefore the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, and the establishing of an International Court at Geneva, in Switzerland, was heartily greeted in Europe, which had just witnessed a bloody war, with all its calamitous consequences. The Tribunal of Geneva was constituted in such a manner as to give confidence to both parties.

COUNT SOLOPIS DE SALERNO,

whom the members of the Court had selected as their presiding officer, is a statesman of wide-spread fame. In 1848 he was Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs in Turin; afterwards President of the Senate, which position he resigned in 1864, when the King of Italy concluded the September Convention with the Emperor of France in regard to the occupation of Rome by French soldiers. Since that time, Count Solopis de Salerno has been President of the Academy of Sciences at Turin, and member of the Municipal Council of his native city. He is a celebrated author, amongst whose works I will only mention his "Historical Researches in Regard to the Political Relations Between the Dynasty of Savoy and England."

MR. STAEMPFLI.

The member selected by the President of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Staempfli, has for several years held high positions in Switzerland. He has been a member of the Federal Council, and is at present a member of the House of Representatives of the National Council, and President of the Federal Bank. He is here considered as a jurist of great ability, and a man of unimpeachable integrity.

ENGLAND'S RECALCITRATION.

But, hailed as the International Tribunal of Geneva was by the lovers of peace, there were many skeptics who smiled at the Utopian ideas of those who believed in the advent of an era of eternal peace. And those unbelievers were right, and "perfidious Albion" very soon undeceived all those who thought it possible that all causes for war would be removed by the establishment of an International Areopagus. Who will execute the decrees and decisions of such a tribunal, if one of the parties refuse to submit to them? England never thought of submitting to the judgment of the Geneva Tribunal, and the indirect claims of the United States are only the pretense, not the cause, of England's withdrawal from the Treaty of Washington. That is clearly shown by the declaration in the "English Case," that Great Britain was willing to submit to any award of the Arbitrators, whether favorable or unfavorable to England, if the award be only a just one. Now this was written, this reservation was inserted in the English Case, before they could in England know anything about the claims of the American Case. But the jurists who compiled the English Case, and who studied closely the Treaty of Washington, found out that England, by acknowledging the three rules, which are something very nearly correct, they, sir, assume enough in one twelve months, annually to pay the interest on the national debt.

There, sir, are facts and figures, as concentrated and handed down from Congress, and not favorable to the court. Dogs are a cost of these dogs, and lawsuits and destruction of sheep, amounts to sufficient altogether to the number of cows, and that these dogs are a bunal had nothing to do but to fix the degree of the culpability, and the amount of the damages.

MANUFACTURING EUROPEAN OPINION AGAINST AMERICA.

In this perplexing situation, the *Saturday Review* was sent forward to open the attack upon the claims of people from Coon Ridge and 'Possom Hollow, where a standard of civilization is reached by the side of the Continent, England succeeded in manufacturing public opinion against the United States, especially in Germany, France, and Switzerland. But it was only for a short time that she succeeded in deceiving honest men. The friends of the United States had soon recovered from the surprise, and were not slow in clearing up all the fog in which the English press had tried to envelop the matter. It was shown conclusively in the history of the Alabama question, by the protocols of the High Commission, and by the Treaty itself, that the American Commissioners expressly had claimed indirect damages; that, after all, they pay our taxes. Why, sir, these dogs have destroyed more stock than all the wolves and panthers in the country ever killed. There can be no doubt on the subject. Look at history and it proves this fact. Men have figured down and stammered it down to almost conclusive demonstration.

Why, then, refuse to pass this bill? Why treat such bills with levity? Is the farming community demand it? We should do something for their interest. We have legislated now for nearly four months in vain; let us turn our attention to the farmers and give them this law; and you will find it is the best law you have passed this winter.

DR. LOGAN ON DOGS.

A Learned Diagnosis of Canine Affections—A Dose for Switch-Tails, Bow-Wows, Mongrel, and Puppy—A Voice from Coon Ridge and 'Possum Hollow.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Dr. James Logan, the representative of Carroll County, delighted the House on Friday with a most learned and exhaustive disquisition on the canine tribe. The latter is well known throughout Missouri as the patentee of "Logan's Celebrated Diphtheria Remedy," and his name coupled with this panacea, has become a household word. Of an extremely metaphysical turn of mind, the Doctor rarely designs to speak on any subject that does not afford ample room for the most deep-reaching and searching thought. He delights to dive into the occult and abstruse things of earth; but is never strictly in his element unless when engrossed in the solving of some Aristotelian problem. The Dog, though a subject not demanding the subtle mentality to discuss, was considered by the Doctor, on account of the great variety of species which could be described on, not unworthy of the attention of a man of science. Being of the type of man spoken of by one of poets, who, taught by hand that pities him, learns to pity the he was opposed to the wanton and cruel slaughter of sheep by worthless curs; and here's what he said about it:

Mr. SPEAKER: I rise to-day in the case that when a Dog law is brought up, notwithstanding it is important to the agricultural and dairying community, that it is treated with a deal of levity and made light of. But, sir, let me assure you, sir, that this is a very great importance, and few that have introduced into the House is of more vital importance. It is one that is demanded by a part of counties, at least, in Northern Missouri. I don't propose, sir, upon the present occasion to enter into a history of the various tribes of canine; but I propose to show to this House and to the people the importance of the passage of this bill.

Sir, as an illustration of that fact, in the shape of sheep in my district, I have lost 700 sheep, sir, out of this flock by these unavailable switch-tail dogs. In my neighborhood, sir, I have spared no pains and no extraordinary exertion to make a good, healthy living in this world, went out, sir, and purchased him thirty-two years ago this fall, sir, for which he paid $5 a head. The highest price that purchases those dogs, unavailable dogs, sir, now-a-days, is from $1 to but two—killed thirty out of the flock the last night.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it used to be the law every wolf-scalp a man was allowed $1; he credit on his taxes for $1; and I tell you, sir, every age of the world, in the Middle ages, nineteenth century, that these accursed dogs the State of Missouri amount to the beautiful sum of 4,500,000 sheep, the State of Missouri annually about $3,000,000 to support these dogs.

Now, sir, here, briefly in sections of the State of Missouri that it becomes absolutely necessary the farming community should be allowed to keep one or two dogs, from the very fact that the range of country, rich in grass, is so large, and the wildcat roam at large, unrestrained, it becomes necessary in those sections of country that dogs should have. Such dogs, I will make all necessary provisions. It will be general law. Any country can adopt it as they see proper. The bill provides that when a petition of one hundred men, the County Court can order an election, either a special or general election, and the people organize themselves.

Why, my dear sir, the country is infested with unfavorable to England, if the award be only a just one. Now this was written, this reservation was inserted in the English Case, before they could in England know anything about the claims of the American Case. But the jurists who compiled the English Case, and who studied closely the Treaty of Washington, found out that England, by acknowledging the three rules, which are something very nearly correct, they, sir, assume enough in one twelve months, annually to pay the interest on the national debt.

There, sir, are facts and figures, as concentrated and handed down from Congress, and not favorable to the court. Dogs are a cost of these dogs, and lawsuits and destruction of sheep, amounts to sufficient altogether to the number of cows, and that these dogs are a bunal had nothing to do but to fix the degree of the culpability, and the amount of the damages.

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JEAN INGELOW.

Some Account of Her by Laura Curtis Bullard.

From the Golden Age.

Jean Ingelow lives in the western part of London, that great sprawling city, where Robert Browning aptly calls it, which spreads every year over a wider and wider space. The home of the poetess is in one of the dingy rows of unpretending two-story houses that line the miles and miles of London streets, and which differ from each other only in the degrees of age and consequent dinginess. There is nothing cheerful about the exterior of any London house; this is a mild way of stating the fact that of all dismal looking abodes for the human race, those in the City proper are the most dismal. Suburban streets are the most dismal.

"Every Englishman's house is his castle, as we all know; for the true Briton, whether in any home or abroad, takes especial delight in reiterating the fact to the intruding ear of the stranger and foreigner. "Every London's house is his prison" is the free translation of this sad statement, which the stranger is inclined to take seriously to himself. But the first time the blank walls, substantial, grim, and grimsy, behind which the British householder entrenches himself. If, in the vain attempt to add a little cheerfulness to these sombre habitations, some of the Londoners do fill the balconies outside their windows with flowers, the bright blossoms only bring parties and gayety into more vivid contrast and make the gray, dirty bricks behind them look dirtier and grayer than before.

Miss Ingelow is too sensible a person to be betrayed into any weakness of this nature. Though a poetess she is pre-eminently a judicious woman, with "no romance" about her, so she leaves the exterior of her home to its own native ugliness and makes of the interior as cosy and comfortable a nest as we would desire to see. The little parlor is simply and tastefully furnished, and a cheerful fire; books and music work a lie side by side on the centre-table; pictures, birds and flowers betray the taste of the woman; the woman who has made the place such a comfortable, cheerful, and tasteful spot, so full of the atmosphere of home, that a return to a hotel seems to the chance guest, from whom for form or contrast, so drear a necessity as to be almost unendurable.

Miss Ingelow herself is a buxom, fine-looking woman, somewhere near her forties. She has an abundance of soft brown hair, which she wears in a la Madame Sagnefasfaction of her own about her head; bright dark eyes, and a lovely changing color which comes and goes in her cheeks at the slightest provocation. She is shy, delicate, and reserved, and has a true English aversion to being looked at, and a still greater horror of being written about. Miss Ingelow is a thorough conservative in ideas as well as in taste. She was horrified by the Commune and all its works. For the French Republic she has little more sympathy, while for the English Republican party she harbors sentiments as nearly approaching detestation as it is in her gentle nature to feel toward any person or thing. She shares the convictions of the large Britten, which are briefly these: that the English Government, as it now exists, is the near perfection as any humanly-devised form of government can be. This, of course, explains the national dread of any change in the old landmarks.

LOGAN ON DOGS.

Diagnosis of Canine Ailments—A Case for Switch-Tails, Fice and Puppy—A Voice from Possum Hollow.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

JEAN INGELOW.

An Account of Her by Laura Curtis Bullard.

From the Golden Age.

ARE THEY COMPETENT?

The Sergeants Being Weighed in the Balance by the Board of Police.

Berdel is Admitted to be Honest and Straightforward, but no Disciplinarian.

Hint at the Manner in Which Captain Miller Obtained His First Promotion.

Douglas is Said to Have a Weakness for Beer Saloons and "Seven Out."

Both Cases Under Advisement for Future Decision.

The Board of Police, yesterday, resumed the trial of the Sergeants against whom charges of incompetency, lack of energy and judgment have been preferred. There were present President Talcott and Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan.

Previous to the arraignment of Sergeant Berdel, the following communication was read.

MERGENTHALER RESIGNS.

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners:
GENTLEMEN: I herein tender my Resignation as Sergeant of Police in the City of Chicago, to take effect May 1, 1872. Hoping you will accept the same as herein stated, I am, most respectfully,
ADAM MERGENTHALER,
Twenty-second Street Sub-Station.

The resignation was accepted.

THE CASE OF BERDEL.

The subjoined communication was read:

CHICAGO AVENUE POLICE SUB-STATION, February 15th, 1872.
GENTLEMEN: In a letter of February 15th, I was notified by your Secretary to resign, or be reduced to the rank of patrolman. I can't see what all this means. I know I have done my duty, and my conduct has been so that no one can say anything against me. Therefore, I decline to resign, and, if charges are against me, I am ready for them. Yours respectfully,
CHAS. BERDEL, Sergeant.

The charges against Sergeant Berdel,—incompetency and lack of energy and judgment,—were then read by the President, and Berdel pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Brown, the ex-Police Commissioner, appeared as his counsel, and moved to dismiss the charges, for the reason that they were not brought for the violation of any of the rules or regulations of the Board of Police. He had never seen such charges before, and believed them to be illegal.

The President said if law points were to be raised, the presence of General Stiles, the City Attorney, was necessary.

General Stiles was sent for, and came into the room in a few moments. When informed of the objections of Mr. Brown, he said he had examined the question before, and there was no doubt in his mind about the sufficiency of the charge. Mr. Brown quoted from the statutes to maintain his objection.

Commissioner Sheridan was of the opinion that the charges were sufficient.

The objection was overruled, and Captain Miller was sworn to tell what he knew about Berdel. He wanted the Superintendent called first. The Superintendent swore that his information about Berdel was derived from the Captain. Berdel was a very nice man, but was not "cut out for a Sergeant." He thought he had selected the wrong men to do certain duty. He could not speak of anything else which showed his incompetency. The station was kept in good order, and he was generally prompt. Berdel had reported men for violation of the rules. In the Superintendent's opinion, he was not a competent Sergeant.

On cross-examination he said he had known Berdel for about eleven years. While witness was Captain of the West Side Berdel did his duty "as far as he could"; was sober, and travelled his beat, and looked after his men. He probably had given satisfaction to the tax-payers, but that fact did not make him a good officer.

Mr. Brown made little speeches to the witness, and the President requested him to ask questions.

Mr. Brown told his client to examine the Superintendent.

Mr. Stiles objected. The accused was represented by counsel, who should interrogate for him.

The President hoped the counsel would ask his questions, and get at the points quickly.

Mr. Brown asked a question about a matter of five years old.

The President said it was not right to go back so far. He took his seat in the Board.

Commissioner Rehm thought it was proper, and the President said, "Go ahead."

Mr. Brown asked if several men were not brought before the Board by Berdel, mentioning their names. The memory of the Superintendent was very bad, and, as these men were up four or five years ago, he could not say who was the witness in the cases.

Captain Miller was the next witness. He had known Berdel ever since he "jined" the force. He had travelled beat with him, and been his Sergeant and Captain. He was a "nice" man, but he lacked judgment. He did not report saloons and affrays which occurred in his district to the Captain, as the rules required. While the city was on fire one of his men gave up his star, saying the city was bankrupt, and could go to h—ll, and left the station, Berdel permitting him to go. This was a direct violation of the rules, as charges should have been preferred against the officer. He saw one of Berdel's men in a saloon, drunk, and took him home. Berdel hoped he would not prefer charges against him, as he was a brother-in-law to an Alderman. Witness mentioned other instances where incompetent men had been pleaded for by Berdel, and he was afraid to bring charges against them and have them dismissed for drunkenness.

Berdel interrupted the witness by saying he had made a great many mistakes, and the Captain wished him to understand that he was still his superior officer. The Captain was getting angry, and the President was obliged to tell him to keep his shirt on.

The witness continued. Berdel did not send prisoners to the Precinct Station at once, as he was ordered. He mentioned the Policeman Hanson homicide, and said Berdel did not know what to do or how to go to work to learn whether the officer who shot him did so accidentally or not. Berdel was unable to get order among his men, and when any of them were refractory, he came to witness and asked him to transfer them to some other station.

On cross-examination the Captain said that Berdel was an educated man, but his learning was of no practical value. Berdel did not know thieves or prostitutes.

He replied that he did not visit the latter class as some people.

Captain Miller said "So!" and smiled.

While waiting for a witness, Mr. Brown spoke, saying that he did not wish to place himself in an antagonistic position towards the Board, but wished to defend his clients. He would not say anything mean or low, as had been intimated in THE TRIBUNE.

The President said he had remarked, on a previous occasion, when Mr. Brown had objected to the rules which he had helped to get up, that it was "small potatoes," and an attempt to make a very large augur-hole with a very small auger.

Officer Cramer was then sworn: He had served under Berdel and reported drunken men to him, but they were not brought before the Board that he knew of. He kept good order, and was very good to his men. There was no cursing or swearing in the station. All this happened two years ago. He left the station some time.

Sergeant Berdel. Who paid you to come here and testify against me?

The President. Hold on Sergeant. You pay your counsel and let him ask the questions.

On cross-examination, Cramer said he had come to testify in Sergeant Barrett's case.

[illegible] stated that charges had not been preferred against the Sergeant against any of his men by the witness.

[illegible] Berdel drink even sober [illegible] gentleman, and a sober man. [illegible] witness in the case, being [illegible] was temporarily "laid [illegible]

[illegible] BARRETT.

[illegible] Avenue Station, was called. [illegible] case was absent, and [illegible] was deferred until [illegible]

SERGEANT DOUGLAS

[illegible] charges were the same

[illegible] Superintendent. He [illegible] for ten or eleven years. He [illegible] years, and witness [illegible] competent or had sufficient [illegible] been made about police [illegible] in certain parts of his [illegible] broken into with impunity. [illegible] sober and readable hand. He [illegible] learn telegraphing, but had [illegible]

[illegible] on telegraph.

Continued: The men at Douglas' [illegible] were reported as having served [illegible] was suspicious, as, at all other [illegible] always lost some time. A good [illegible] men were in the habit of getting [illegible] he had had men transferred from [illegible] others.

Sergeant. How long ago was that.

Witness. Two years ago.

Sergeant. I object. You had better go back until the time I was born.

The witness said the Sergeant did not maintain good discipline.

The Sergeant cross-examined the Superintendent. Witness did not know how many men were at the Sergeant's station.

The Sergeant contended that he had but seven men, and their beats were so large that a man couldn't get around more than once in a night.

Captain Miller said the Sergeant had done very well for the last year and a half. He lacked intelligence in regard to penmanship and telegraphing. He had heard him say, "Confound telegraphing; I can't get it into my head." There was a time when the Sergeant drank constantly and drank a great deal. Family troubles caused it. He had kept men at the station whom he could not possibly get along with any longer; preferring charges against them. His men appeared to be clean. His judgment was good, and his energy as good as that of any of the other officers. If he wrote better and understood telegraphing he might be an excellent Sergeant. He had always reported his men who failed to full pay. This was impossible, and witness had remonstrated with him about it, and for the last six months the Sergeant had given him credit only for the time they were entitled to.

The Sergeant said the Captain hadn't been up to his station lately and did not know whether he could telegraph or not. He could "telegraph." Sergeant Moore said Douglas' judgment did not agree with his. A boy was brought in one day, for whipping a horse, by an officer from the West Street Station. He was locked up, and the boy wanted him booked, which witness did not think was right. He had attended to the bar, and for the last three or four weeks, when the witness swore off, he had not seen him under the influence of liquor. Previous to that he had seen him "slightly under the weather," and playing "seven out" in a saloon. He thought men would miss roll-call occasionally, and some of the men for the last two months had been good. He had never seen Douglas use the telegraph instrument. The dial instrument is used, and any one who understands his a b c's could learn it in a few moments.

The Sergeant said that he was in the saloon and took Alderman Shield's hand at cards while he (Shield) went to get a drink.

The Board then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

They reassembled at that hour, and Policeman Jenkins was sworn, Berdel's case being taken up. He had been in Berdel's station for three years, and had seen men come off duty intoxicated. Some were reported, and others were not. Two or three of the men got drunk occasionally, but were never reported. Good discipline, otherwise, was maintained. He had never heard the Sergeant reprimand the men for being intoxicated. The Sergeant made his reports out regularly every morning for the Captain. All complaints were attended to. Berdel was a good writer, and well educated in both English and German.

Mr. Brown asked if the testimony of reputable citizens would have any weight.

The President did not think it would be competent.

Mr. Brown then presented a petition in reference to Berdel's good character and efficiency, signed by a large number of residents of the West Side.

Sergeant Berdel was then sworn. He said a good deal had been said which he didn't know anything of. He respected Captain Miller as a man, but did not believe what he said. He had brought several men before the Board for violating the rules, and they were fined. The witnesses were prejudiced against him. He run the station as well as he could, and there was not a better managed station in the city. The men who had testified could not tell whether a man was drunk or not. They might have been "half slewed" themselves, and thought the other men were drunk. There were always some men out on duty. An accident or something might occur which he would not hear of. His district was very large, and he had but sixteen men. He had been on the force eleven years, and was appointed Sergeant through the influence of his friends, not by currying horses and blacking boots, as Miller had obtained his Sergeantcy. He had done his duty; was a tax-payer, and an honest man. He left the case with the Board, hoping they would treat him fairly.

He called four officers for the defence.

Policeman Dewey swore that the Sergeant had reported men to the Captain for being drunk. There never had been much intoxication among the men. The discipline is good, and he had never heard a word against him. He had good judgment, and warned the men not to go into saloons. He was punctual, and remained at the Station until 2, 3, or 4 o'clock in the morning, and witness considered him a competent Sergeant. Witness never saw a man come into the station in the morning drunk.

This ended the testimony. Mr. Stiles said it appeared that Berdel was an honest, straightforward man, but it had been shown that he was not competent to hold the position of Sergeant, lacking the nerve to maintain discipline among his men.

Mr. Brown thought that the evidence showed that he was a good disciplinarian; that he had kept the precinct in good order. The people in the district were satisfied, and that was an excellent commendation, and proved that Berdel was an efficient man.

The President said the Board would take the case under advisement.

DOUGLAS' CASE RESUMED.

The case of Sergeant Douglas was then taken up. Policeman Kinney was called. He made out the time rolls under the supervision of the Sergeant. The men sometimes missed a roll-call. Whenever a man missed one roll-call he was allowed full time. He called the attention of the Sergeant to it one day, and the Sergeant said "let it go." Witness wrote the names on the roll and the Sergeant filled in the time. Witness called the roll. When men were absent, the Sergeant would "explain," and they were given the time. He knew of no men who were favored in that respect. If a man was bad, he would not be so apt to get his time as a good one. He never knew Douglas to telegraph. He thought he could not use it.

The Sergeant said, when a man worked twenty-four hours, and was home asleep, he allowed him his time; also, the men who were on special duty, and were not present at roll-call. He knew of instances where his pay-roll was "short" and the men who had lost time came to the station with their full pay. He had tried to do his duty, and believed he had.

His case was also taken under advisement.

On motion of Commissioner Rehm, the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Sergeant Barrett's case will come up.

ASPHALTUM PAVEMENTS.

Its Application to Sidewalks as Well as Streets.

At the time of the fire there were, in round numbers, 650 miles of sidewalks in the city, of which more than seven-eighths were of wood. The question of repaving the streets and restoring the sidewalks is one which, in the near future, will be of much practical importance. It cannot be denied that the wooden pavements passed through the fiery ordeal with less damage than could have been reasonably anticipated. But there had been, prior to the fire, a growing impression in the minds of many that a pavement of wood must ere long give place to some material more durable, and less liable to decomposition and decay. It is not likely that any considerable amount of street-paving will be done during the coming summer; but the construction of sidewalks, both within and without the burnt district, will be considerable. It is the part of wisdom for the Board of Public Works to consider in advance whether some material, at once reasonably cheap and more durable than wood, may not be found. While wooden pavements stood the fire better than was expected, the wooden sidewalks everywhere burnt up at the first touch of the fire. In many instances the walks were in flames before the adjacent buildings had taken fire, and thus prevented the removal of goods and valuables which, with a fire-proof walk, might have been saved.

There are, and for a time before the fire had been, two or three companies seeking to introduce into the city pavements and sidewalks of concrete, artificial stone, etc. Of the merits of any of them we have no knowledge, but much is claimed for them, both on the score of durability, and indestructibility by fire, and it is worth while for the Board of Public Works to examine into the merits of each. The drive-way and walks in the Court House yard, laid down last summer by the Chicago Paving Company, seemed to stand the test of the great fire remarkably, and were, to all appearances, as perfect the day after the fire as the day before. It is a concrete, made, we are told, of crushed rock and Cuban asphaltum, laid down and rolled while hot. It withstood the intense heat better than the granite or sandstone, and can be made into a sidewalk, it is claimed, for much less than the cost of stone.

In constructing sidewalks where no vaults are required under the walk, the concrete is laid down in the usual manner, directly upon the earth. In the business portions of the city, where the large stone has heretofore been used, the walk is constructed by a series of brick arches, supported by iron girders, the ends of which rest upon the curb and area walls. A flange at the lower end of the girder receives the end of the brick arch, and the series of arches thus formed is made level on the top with gravel, upon which the concrete is spread. Light and coal holes are provided for by inserting iron curbs wherever needed. It is claimed that the surface of the walk is smooth and pleasant to the tread without ever becoming slippery. Drawings representing the mode in which these walks are constructed are on exhibition at the office of the Company, No. 132 West Washington street, and also at the rooms of the Board of Public Works. For street paving and courts, the concrete is laid four or five inches thick. Many of the streets in Paris have been paved with this kind of pavement for several years, and it has also been laid down in the Strand, and one or two other principal thoroughfares in London.

The Riverside Hotel—New Arrangements.

To meet the earlier demand this season for accommodations of this class, in the present condition of our hotel facilities, the new proprietors of the Riverside Hotel, W. P. F. Meserve, late of the Palmer House, and Robert G. Clark, one of our best-known residents, have entered into possession of this perfect and beautiful establishment, and are now "at home" for guests. Riverside is surrounded by the most charming suburban improvements, and has no equal in the United States in this respect. Twelve daily trains on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, at low commutation rates, connect it with the heart of our business, with six stations within city limits, adjacent to the street car and omnibus lines of the South and West Divisions. The hotel has 150 rooms, with all modern appliances of water, gas, and baths, and there can be no more charming home for families, nor for visitors to Chicago, in this confused and disturbed season of rebuilding, than the Riverside Hotel offers.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the Great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (March 17), *via* the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of the Pacific Fast Line, 10.45 a. m.; stopping at Indiana Avenue Station; arriving at Omaha at 9.30 Monday morning, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west.

Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, will be taken on this train.

News and Stationery.

The ladies of the South Side who want all the leading foreign fashion magazines, the gentlemen who want a newspaper, the public in general who have need of stationery, blank books, school books, chromos, pictures, frames, etc., are earnestly advised to step into the complete establishment of W. Phillips, No. 987 State street. If they can't suit themselves in his fine stock and variety, they can come as near to it as is possible in Chicago.

Governor Merrill on the Marion Watches.

Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

I take pleasure in saying that the watch I bought of you, being 21,767, "Fayette Stratton, Marion, New Jersey," made by the United States Watch Company (Giles, Wales & Co.), has given perfect satisfaction; its variation from mean time since regulated being scarcely perceptible.
SAM'L MERRILL,
Governor of Iowa.

Approved Securities.

The number of Northern Pacific bonds sold both abroad and at home show how thoroughly they have obtained the endorsement of investors. The Northern Pacific will be the only road of uninterrupted winter traffic with the Pacific coast. Bonds bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually. For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, general agents, and by banks and bankers generally.

Country Merchants Need It.

The *Pictorial Advertiser* has proved itself to be an excellent advertising medium. It is full of interesting and amusing reading matter, besides numberless cuts, which will suit any business. The publishers, whose address is No. 13 North Jefferson street, are now ready to fill orders for the spring trade. Send for a sample.

Terrace Row, Michigan Avenue.

It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that the ground on which Michigan Terrace stood is for rent. It is a fine opportunity for those who want to build a hotel or a first-class business block.

STATE POLITICS.

Republican State Central Committee Meeting.

A Stirring Debate.

The State Convention Called to Meet on the 22d of May.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Tremont House yesterday, for the purpose of issuing a call for a State Convention. Sixteen members were present, and there was a large attendance of outsiders, including nearly all the Federal office-holders of the city, and several from Washington. The proceedings were enlivened by speeches from various gentlemen present, giving their views of the state of public sentiment, and the prospects of the party in the approaching campaign.

Mr. C. L. Wilson thought that the party had never been so firmly united before. He believed that it was all right, and that the Republicans would carry Illinois by a larger majority than ever, and that Cook County would give a larger majority than usual.

Mr. A. C. Hesing took the floor, and, manifesting considerable emotion, said that everything was not all right; that when he heard it claimed that everything was right, and that Illinois and Cook County would give the usual Republican majority, his blood ran cold. He went on at some length to defend the course of Carl Schurz in the United States Senate,—saying, however, that he did not agree with Schurz in his bolting Missouri movement, but that his general course in investigating abuses, and especially in overhauling and denouncing the sale of arms to France during the late war, was right, and was approved by the Germans of Illinois and the whole United States. He thought that Secretary Belknap and the officers of the Ordnance Department ought to be removed from office. The Temperance law, recently passed in this State, had produced intense dissatisfaction, and he (Hesing) intended to offer a resolution in the next State Convention, if he should be a delegate there, demanding the repeal of that law. If it was not passed, there would be 10,000 votes taken from the Republican party and added to the other side.

Mr. D. T. Linegar said that he had formerly entertained a high regard for Carl Schurz; but, when he espoused the cause of Prussia in the United States Senate, he could no longer consider him a patriotic American citizen.

Mr. Hesing indignantly denied that Schurz had espoused the cause of Prussia. He had done what every American citizen ought to do; that is, he had insisted that the same neutrality which we demand at the hands of Great Britain, we should ourselves observe in our dealings with Germany, France, and every other nation.

Mr. Herman Raster spoke in the same strain, and said that it was true he was a Federal office-holder; but, if it became necessary for him to resign his office in order to entertain and express the sentiments which he held, he would do so forthwith.

After some further conversation of a desultory character, Mr. J. P. Root moved that the State Convention be held on the 1st of May.

Mr. D. W. Munn seconded the motion.

General Leppincott moved as an amendment, that it be held on the 22d of May.

A vote was taken, and nine members voted for the amendment, to seven for the original motion.

The Secretary was directed to prepare the call for the 22d of May.

The Committee then adjourned.

THEY EVIDENTLY WANT IT.

Property-Owners Moving in the Matter of a Bridge Across the River at Harrison Street—It Is Proposed to Advance the Money if Necessary.

An adjourned meeting of property-owners who favor the construction of a bridge over the river at Harrison street was held at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, last evening. Mr. G. W. Spofford occupied the chair. He stated that, since the last meeting, he had been procuring signatures of citizens favoring the project, and had been successful. Many more names, however, were necessary, as the petition to be presented to the Council next Monday evening should be 100 feet long. Every property-owner on Harrison and intersecting streets was interested, and they should be more active in the matter.

Ald. Bateham said that unfortunately the property-owners expected somebody else to do the work. There should be concerted action on the part of the people, and he proposed that every one use his influence as an individual, and labor with those who have a voice in the Common Council, and ask them to consider the merits of the petition before they voted.

General Mann said that, as a citizen of Chicago, he was interested in the project, and hoped the bridge would be speedily built. A bridge will be necessary at Harrison street to accommodate teams conveying brick and lumber to the burnt district. The other bridges were overcrowded now. Think of their condition next summer! There must be an outlet for the bricks and lumber manufactured near the Bridewell. The crossing at Twelfth street was difficult and dangerous on account of the railroad tracks. Van Buren street was "a great way off," and a bridge was essential at Harrison street. Over 1,000,000 of brick would be manufactured near the Bridewell this season. The advantages of a bridge would be many and great. The quicker it was built the better.

Mr. Reynolds believed that there was not any one in the West Division who was not interested in the bridge, and if an appropriation could not be secured it was a wonder.

Alderman Bateham said it was impossible for the city to make an expenditure for the bridge at this time of the year. The money to pay for it would have to be raised in the next tax levy, as there was no money in the Treasury now that could be used for the purpose.

Carter H. Harrison asked if it was not possible to commence the work if the money was forthcoming.

Alderman Bateham said certainly.

Mr. Harrison believed that there were property owners who would loan the city enough money, without interest, to construct the bridge. He himself could raise a very large portion of $50,000, the estimated cost of the bridge, dredging, and the cutting of the strip of land which caused the bend in the river. The property on the street would be immensely enhanced in value. Mr. Harrison referred to the "transluvial travel," which, he said, would cross the bridge, but what he meant by it no one present seemed to know. As every body laughed when he said it, the gentleman must have intended it for a joke.

Captain Connett was asked to address the meeting. He said he didn't own a brick-yard, nor did he go much on "trans-come-what-do-you-call-it" travel. He had lived in Chicago a quarter of a century, and felt interested in anything and everything connected with the West Side. He believed a bridge to be necessary, and that they had a right to ask for it as citizens of Chicago. He lived in the old Tenth Ward when there were a good many people there, including three pairs of twins and "one pair of triplets," and would do all he could to get the measure through the Council. The west end of a city was always the best, and the West Side of Chicago was bound to be ahead, and the people who resided within its limits should interest themselves in its advancement.

After some further discussion, C. H. Harrison, Captain Connett, E. A. Sherborne, Edward Murphy, Thomas Keely, and General Mann were added to the Bridge Committee. Those present, who had not already done so, signed their names to a petition asking the Council to authorize the erection of the bridge. Several gentlemen were appointed a Committee of one to circulate similar petitions, and the meeting adjourned.

A SUBURBAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Amateur Theatricals, Music, Etc., by the Senior Class of the Evanston College for Ladies.

One of the best entertainments of the season was given, by the Senior Class of the Evanston College for Ladies, Thursday evening, in the village of Evanston. Lyons Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The entertainment was an exhibition of everyday life, as the prophetic eye sees it, in the year 1876, when women occupy the Presidential chair and the Supreme Bench, are Collectors of Customs and students of Blackstone, read "Coke on Littleton" for amusement, and attend Primary Conventions; while their husbands, good souls, are "Keepers at Home," tending strong-minded babies and sewing on buttons. Throughout the entire evening, the audience were kept in most excellent humor, which they repeatedly attested, by roars of laughter and rounds of applause.

The ladies who took part were Miss Marshall, of Urbana, O.; Miss Martin, of Waukegan; Miss Willard, of Highland Park; Misses Webster and Hunloon, of Evanston; Miss Horton, of Chicago; Miss Doe, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa,—assisted by Misses Brigham and Smith, teachers in the College, and Miss Eva Mattison, of Evanston. Also by Prof Mayo and Misses Cooper, Paul, and Lunt. Prof. Cumnock deserves great credit for his success in training the performers, most of whom were before the public for the first time.

Mrs. Henry Kidder and Mr. C Bragdon were the "power behind the scenes." The music was fine. Especial mention should be made of the piano solo, by Prof Mayo,—and the duet, by Miss Mattison and Mr. Cooper. Also the song, "Come to Me Early," by Miss C. Willard, and the solo, by Miss Eva Mattison.

Miss Mattie Hunloon displayed remarkable natural gifts in her role. Her soul seemed absorbed in the difficult parts, which had much to do with the success of the entertainment. Miss Horton, attired in the gorgeous robes of the Chief Justice of these United States, acted a part well adapted to her peculiar powers. Misses Martin, Webster, and Doe were peculiarly happy in their several *roles*. Mr. Paul could not be improved upon. As a housekeeper and nurse and convenient article for a wife to have about the house, a better specimen could not be found. The audience expressed their enthusiastic appreciation of the performance by unanimously requesting a repetition of the entertainment.

The President, Miss Frances E. Willard, has the happy faculty of inspiring her young ladies with the spirit and power of her own brilliant intellect,—as the increasing popularity of the "Evanston College for Ladies" fully attests. The entertainment is to be repeated on Monday evening next at the same place.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, March 15, 1872.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 40, 41, and 42 in Jacobi's Lots, 24, 25, &c. of w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $900.

Clayton st, between Fisk and Morgan sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $325.

Milwaukee av, near Ellen st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $750.

Crittenden st, between Noble and Currier sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Dec. 1, 1871; consideration, $1,125.

Hastings st, between Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $900.

Dean st, near Brigham st, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $375.

North Reuben st, 125 ft n of Jane st, e f, dated March 11; consideration, $1,000.

Burling st, s of Centre st, w f, 31 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,000.

First st, between Bickerdike and Armour sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, also Third st, 150 ft w of Noble st, n f, 150 ft to alley, dated March 13; consideration, $6,000.

Prairie av, near Thirty-second st, e f, 27 ft to alley, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 4, of Egan & Morris' Lots 2, 3, and 4, in Block 34, School Section Addition, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $22,500.

Lot 91, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $600.

Lot 87, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $600.

Lot 87, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $700.

Lot 10, in Block 2, in McCagg's Block 19, of w ½ Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $600.

South 24½ feet of Lot 7, in Block 21, in Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated March 9; consideration, $2,100.

Indiana av, 461 ft north of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Dayton st, north of Centre st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $850.

Throop st, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Throop st, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Butterfield st, 126 feet north of Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $3,000.

The premises No. 405 Michigan av, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $25,000.

E ½ Lot 15, in Block 36, Ogden's Addition, dated March 15; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 36, in Block 6, in Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $1,000.

Evans st, bet Robey and Campbell sts, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $525.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19, 20, and 21, in Block 2, of Wolfram's Block 8, of e ½ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $2,550.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, in Block 2, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $700.

Und ¼ Lot 7, in Block 18, Egandale, dated March 19; consideration, $1,000.

Und ¼ Lot 7, in Block 18, Egandale, dated March 11; consideration, $1,000.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Mortgage on the Bigelow Block Stands in the Way of Its Transfer.

Arraignment of Prisoners in the Criminal Court.

Superior Court.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

A bill was filed by Simeon H. Smith against James Blake and others, for an injunction to restrain the transfer of part of the property known as the Bigelow Block to the United States, until a certain mortgage, executed to complainant, but destroyed by the great fire, shall have been satisfied.

JUDGMENTS.

In the case of Frank Amman against Johann Wertzler, C. Willard, and William Saeffker, judgment was rendered for $9,364.60.

In the case of Michael Trover against William B. Race, to recover commission on the sale of certain real estate, a verdict for defendant was returned and judgment entered accordingly.

INSURANCE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Sidney W. Sea against the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

EJECTMENT.

An action of ejectment was commenced by Edward McConnell against the city, to recover possession of certain premises on Lumber street.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by William Y Colladay and others against Horace Reed and George B Florsheim, in which damages are laid at $1,800.

RAILROAD SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Emilie Geise against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in which damages are laid at $800.

A similar action was commenced by John T. Coffey against the same, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

Circuit Court.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

In the case of William B. Hayes against Herbert D. Cook and others, a decree was entered, confirming the report of sale of the east half of Lot 2, Block 23, School Section Addition. The property was sold to the complainant for $9,306.

FORECLOSURE.

A bill was filed by James M. Marshall and another against John Slipricka and others, for the foreclosure of a trust deed on Sub-lots 2 and 3 of Lot 3, William S. Harrison's subdivision of Lots 3, 4, and 5, Block 45, Canal Trustees subdivision of blocks in the east fraction of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 21, township 39, north, range 14.

TO REDEEM.

A bill was filed by H. K. Buell against A. D. Rice, for leave to redeem from sale under mortgage Lot 17, Block 7, Fort Dearborn Addition.

DIVORCE.

Emilie Jarneke v. John W. Jarneke. Decree of divorce, on the ground of drunkenness.

Criminal Court.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.

Edward Curtis pleaded guilty of biting off a portion of one George Sheldon. Remanded.

William Johnson and John McLean pleaded guilty of burglariously entering the store of G. W. Gardner and stealing some paint brushes. Being under age, the prisoner was sent to the County Jail for three months.

James McNulty, for stealing a field-glass and sword from one S. D. Baldwin, was sent to the County Jail for 60 days.

Albert Cramer and Emil Metzler pleaded guilty of the larceny of a quantity of cigars and some jewelry, and were sent to the Reform School for one year each.

Stephen Johnson and Christian Warrenberg were found guilty of the larceny of old iron from Potter Palmer, and were sent to the County Jail for 60 days each.

John Westfall pleaded guilty of the larceny of jewelry from trunks in the possession of F. Parmelee & Co. Remanded.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Abraham S. Robinson, having been arrested upon a requisition from Massachusetts, filed a petition for a *habeas corpus*. When the matter came up for hearing, it was found that there was an indictment for the larceny of clothing pending against him in this Court, and he was accordingly remanded for trial.

County Court.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Ann Gleason was appointed guardian of Mary A. O'Connor, on bond of $1,300.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Bids for Bridewell Labor.

A special meeting of the Bridewell Commissioners was held yesterday forenoon in the Mayor's office for the purpose of opening bids for the labor of prisoners in the House of Correction. His Honor the Mayor presided. There were also present Commissioners Wahl, Hammond, and Haines.

For the female labor three bids were received, all from A. G. Garfield. The first proposed to take the labor of fifty able-bodied women, serving the longest terms, none less than thirty days, at 8½ cents a day, of ten hours each, for one year.

The second proposed to take the same number of women at 12½ cents a day of ten hours, the contract extending for five years.

A third proposal was under like conditions for three or four months at 16⅔ cents per day of ten hours.

For the labor of male prisoners to do light, mechanical, or hard work, according to the advertisement, there were no proposals.

For the labor of able-bodied men, for the manufacture of brick during the season of 1872, two bids were received. The first was from Owen E. Moore, who bid 47½ cents per day of ten hours. The second was 66 cents, from C. B. Rushmore, for men, and 30 cents for boys, he to excavate the clay for making bricks.

The contract in the latter case was awarded to Mr. Rushmore.

For the female labor the contract was awarded to Mr. Garfield at 16⅔ cents a day. Six men being paid 65 cents a day to assist the women.

The Inquest Imbroglio.

And now comes the other side of the story. Dr. Gier, of Evanston, who held the *post mortem* examination of the remains of Michael Schaffer, killed by his brother-in-law, as reported in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, states that he was obliged to do a good deal of dissecting in order to reach the ball that caused the subject's death. He did nothing that was contrary to surgical practice, and that would not be sustained by the faculty. He had discovered and testified as to the cause of death when the Coroner arrived. Justice Currie held the inquest, he states, according to law and reason. He expected Coroner Stephens on the 10 o'clock morning train, and, as that officer did not arrive, he proceeded to do his duty in the case, as legally provided. The verdict, he further alleges, was decided before Mr. Stephens, accompanied by a couple of city Æsculapians arrived at the place. That was no time to go over the whole proceeding. Mr. Currie further states, that he has the highest possible respect for States' Attorney Reed and the bar of Cook County. He is entirely willing to submit the case to the courts if Coroner Stephens decides on adopting that policy. Mr. Currie alleges that he has never been notified by the Coroner not to hold inquest in murder cases.

The Republican State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Illinois State Central Republican Committee was held at the Tremont House, yesterday, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding a State Convention for the nomination of officers to be supported at the November election, as well as the choosing of delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. Besides a large majority of the Committee there were present at the meeting a large number of leading Republicans from various parts of the State, including Hon. C. B. Farwell, Member of Congress from Chicago, who had come from Washington expressly to be present; Colonel Utley, of Dixon; J. M. Beardsley and L. N. Haverstack, of Rock Island; D. T. Linegar and D. Munn, of Cairo; D. L. Hough, of LaSalle; Colonel Cahill, of Quincy; A. H. Holt, of Monmouth; W. M. Taylor, of Ottawa; J. L. Camp, of Dixon; E. A. Ray, of Bloomington; Perkins Bass, E. L. Stowe, James P. Root, E. B. Taylor, Hermann Raster, A. C. Hesing, and others, of Chicago.

It was decided to call the State Convention to meet at Springfield on Wednesday, May 22, the basis of representation to be the Republican vote cast in 1868—one delegate for every 400 votes, and one for every fraction of 150 votes.

Funeral of Mrs. Marble.

The funeral services of Mrs. Anna Marble were solemnized yesterday afternoon at the residence of ex-Mayor Rice, at No. 332 Indiana avenue, where there were assembled a large number of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, among them several members of the dramatic profession who had come to pay the last tribute of respect to her whom they had known so well and venerated so deeply. The remains were contained in an elegant rosewood casket, ornamented with rare and beautiful floral offerings. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was intoned by Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, who, in conclusion, paid a fervent tribute to the noble life and spotless character of the lady, who he said, was one among a thousand in her profession whose whole career and history furnished a complete refutation of the sweeping charge of immorality against the stage and its devotees. Among the mourners was William Warren, the celebrated Boston comedian, who had made the journey hither for the sake of following his sister to the grave; Mr. and Mrs. ex-Mayor Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Myers, and others. The remains were taken to Graceland for interment.

A Much Lamented Lady.

The beneficiaries of the Soldiers' Home, the kind-hearted and charitable of the city, no less than the circle of familiar friends and near relations, must feel that in the death of Mrs. Julia A. Clark they have sustained an irreparable loss. Mrs. Clark was Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Home, in which capacity the reportorial fraternity in this city were indebted to her for many little favors. At a meeting of the Board, held on Thursday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the death of Mrs. Julia R. Clark, who departed this life on the 7th day of March instant, who has been an active member of this Board for eight years, and its Secretary for more than two years, the maimed soldier has lost a steadfast, zealous friend, this Board one of its most useful members, and society at large a shining ornament.

Resolved, That, while we bow in submission to the Divine will, our hearts are full of sorrow at this sudden removal from our midst of one whose benevolence, refinement, and gentle, yet brave and patriotic spirit, had endeared her to all members of this Board.

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of our late beloved associate our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and is hereby, instructed to enter these resolutions upon the records of the institution, and to transmit copies to the relations of the deceased.

Bold Street Robbery.

The driver of a State street car was robbed of $50 at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. Two fellows approached the car from opposite directions. One of them asked a question of the driver, who turned around to answer it, when the other rascal clutched the money-box, wrenched it from its fastenings and made off. His accomplice also darted off. The driver, recovering from his astonishment, jumped from the car, and, drawing his revolver, fired several shots after the fugitives, without effect. No arrest have yet been made.

That Wonderful Woman.

Charlotte Cushman, has acceded to the popular desire, and has consented to give two more entertainments, which will be positively her farewell recitals in Chicago. The West Side recital will occur on Tuesday evening next at the Union Park Church, when her readings will be from the "Merchant of Venice" and miscellaneous selections; while for the South Side, on the Thursday night following, Miss Cushman will give her powerful rendition of "Macbeth." For the West Side, tickets are for sale to-day, and for the South Side the sale will begin on Monday next.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry:
CHICAGO, March 15

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	8 ° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	10	29.74	N. W. h.	
2:00 p. m.	22	29.85	N. W. h.	
7:00 p. m.	22	29.60	N. W. g.	Inches.

Everything.

The Chicago sections of the International Workingmen's Association will celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of "the Commune," on Sunday, March 17, at 2 o'clock, at the Globe Theatre.

—The annual election to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held next Monday at the rooms, No. 95 West Randolph street. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

—Field, Leiter & Co will close their stores, corner of Madison and Market streets and State and Twentieth streets, on to-day, until 1 p. m., on account of the funeral of Mrs. Benjamin Carver, mother-in-law of L. Z. Leiter.

—The meeting of the resident members of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, called for this evening, at 674 Wabash avenue, 7½ o'clock, has been postponed until next Saturday, March 23, same time and place. All are earnestly requested to attend, as business of importance will be presented.

—The Relief Employment Bureau, Court House Square, aims to satisfy employers in city or country by a prompt and suitable supply of help. The Superintendent makes careful selections from the numerous list of men and boys of all nationalities and classes of labor, his facilities in this respect enabling him to send, in response to every order, precisely the persons needed.

RAILROADS.

A Canada correspondent states that the narrow gauge engines on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce line work through the snow-drifts admirably, and the delays have been less than on most other lines having an equal quantity of snow to contend with.

—The new sleeping coaches for the Erie Railway will probably be put on the road when the spring time-table takes effect. These cars will run to Chicago without change, notwithstanding the great difference in the gauges of the roads over which they are to run. Over the Erie Road they will, of course, run on wheels of six-foot gauge. At Buffalo, the cars will run under a hoisting machine, which will lift the car from the broad-gauge trucks.

—The first cars drawn by steam, in the United States, photographs of which are in the rooms of the Historical Society at Hartford, Conn., were built at Albany, in 1831, by James Goold, who was then, and for many years previously, engaged in the business of carriage-making. They were ordered by Asa Whitney, the then Superintendent of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad.

—F. N. Finney, Chief Engineer of the projected Canada Southern Road, is in Toledo, on business connected with the survey of the line between that city and the mouth of the Detroit River.

—An ordinance for the construction of a grand Union Depot has passed the Kansas City Council, and will next month be submitted to the people.

—Colonel Dorsey telegraphs from London that be has placed all his first mortgage and State Aid bonds of the Arkansas Central. He will return to this country immediately. The interest on the bonds of the Arkansas Central and the Pine Bluff & Ouachita Roads will be paid on the 1st day of April.

—The Mississippi Senate has passed the bill giving the benefits of the $4,000 per mile to such companies as are too poor to build railroads with any other than light iron rails.

—Seven railroads are projected and building in Mississippi,—the Memphis & Selma, Mobile & Northwestern, Vicksburg & Memphis, Grenada, Houston & Okalona, extension of the Great Northern, Natchez & Jackson, and the Ripley Road.

—Leavenworth has been favored by the presence of a number of railroad celebrities, who have met for the purpose of forming a combination, the object of which is to make such arrangements as shall not only be conducive to their own interests, but the interests of Leavenworth. The object of this meeting of the officers of the principal roads centering in Leavenworth, is for the purpose of entering into a joint arrangement for the erection of depots, so as to facilitate the transportation of freights east and west.

Mr. Stout's Hard Luck.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

They are telling this good story to-day on Andrew V. Stout, the well-known President of the Shoe and Leather Bank:

Mr. Stout is known as a shrewd man. He and Daniel Drew are the main pillars in the Fifth Avenue Methodist Church, and what he and Daniel don't know up to this time has not been found out.

A few mornings since Mr. Stout was coming down in the cars, when he sat in such confidential proximity to a sympathizing pickpocket that the latter was tempted into the acceptance of Mr. Stout's pocketbook, containing valuable papers and $150 in greenbacks. Then the pickpocket said good morning to Mr. Stout, and left.

On arriving at the bank Mr. Stout discovered his loss. He was astonished that he, a shrewd old New Yorker, should have his pocket picked.

"Pshaw!" he said to his Secretary, "no man could ever pick my pocket, "I'm too smart for that."

But the pocket-book, with the money and valuable papers was gone, and the next day Mr. Stout advertised in the *Herald*. He said if the person who took his pocket-book would return the papers, he would give him the money and $25 besides. The next day he got a confidential note from a party who said a friend of his had the pocket book all safe, and that he would call at the bank the next day to arrange the matter. The next day the man was at his post. He told Mr. Stout that he would have to go with him a few blocks, where the party who had the pocket-book awaited them. So off they started—Mr. Stout and his honest friend—for a Centre street restaurant. As they entered the restaurant, Mr. Stout's friend told him to await in the front room a moment and he would go inside and see the man who had the pocket-book. In a moment he returned with the message that the man wouldn't give up the pocket-book for $25, he wanted $35.

"But I only advertised to give $25," said Mr. Stout, with an eye to business, "This is an extortion."

"Well," said Mr. Stout's friend. "I'll go back and reason with him, and try and get the pocket-book for $25." And he disappeared into the back room.

In a moment he returned, smiling.

"Well, Mr. Stout," he said, "he will take $25, but he wants the money before he gives up the pocket-book."

"All right," said Mr. Stout, blandly; "there is $25. Take it to him and bring back the paper."

"One word, Mr. Stout," said the man confidentially; "this thing is to be strictly between ourselves. You will never ask any questions, tell anything, or seek further knowledge, will you?"

"No, never. I give you my word, as President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, not to say anything about it."

"All right, then—mum is the word," said Mr. Stout's friend, as he passed into the back room with the money.

Mr. Stout waited patiently for his return—waited five, ten, fifteen minutes, but alas! his friend never came back, and the shrewd President returned to the bank a sad and a ruined man! He says his friend is welcome to the $25, but he wouldn't have the story get into the newspapers, or around among his friends, for $10,000. He says it wouldn't be fair, for he promised, solemnly promised his friend, when he gave him the $25, not to mention the matter.

—Nancy Walker, converted to Mormonism in 1831, lately died at Minersville, Utah, leaving 150 descendants.

UTAH.

The Mormon Constitutional Convention.

What It Has Done, and What It Has Failed to Do.

Gentile Opposition to the Admission of the Territory as a State.

Why the Mormons Cannot be Trusted—How the Action of the Convention Will Affect the Church.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
SALT LAKE CITY, March 9.

THE MORMON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Mormons have held their informal Constitutional Convention, and provided for the completion of their scheme of hustling Utah into the Union, in every respect. Among other things, they have practically agreed to surrender Polygamy; they have provided that mines shall not be taxed, only their proceeds; for woman-suffrage and cumulative voting; for equality of taxation, freedom of religion, etc. But they refused to provide for the secret ballot in all popular elections, although the Jack-Mormons in the Convention brought it up, in different shapes, three times. Of these latter, no doubt, some are honest in their action; but, new to Utah, they know little of the nature of Mormonism. There is as little doubt that others are working for a fee, and still others are subordinating a great public question to what they regard as business interests. They were all selected by the Mormon priesthood, and two or three of them did really represent Gentile feeling in the matter. But, of these, all but one staid at home. He—Judge Haydon, late of Nevada—moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, without proceeding to business. On the motion, Fitch got the floor first, and delivered an elaborately-prepared phillippe against Judge McKean. It is enough to say of this, that, in course of it, he acknowledged that Judge McKean's action is applauded by forty millions of Americans. I will add that, for it, McKean has the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that, within one month, that tribunal has negatively affirmed his position on the jury question,—showing, at least, that there is room for honest difference of opinion. Judge Haydon replied, but with no great strength; and, when his motion was put, only himself voted aye.

GENTILE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

It is almost needless to say that the Gentiles are utterly opposed to the admission of Utah at present, under any circumstances whatever. For, let them agree to what they may, we have, or can have, no security. They may accept an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, inhibiting polygamy and making the ballot secret. Suppose they should revoke it, however, themselves, as soon as possible after getting into the Union? What would, what could, the Union do about it? There is no authority for expelling a State from the Union, and there is none but the Constitution of the United States for circumscribing the doings of a State in the Union. Suppose, again, the Constitution to be amended, so as to inhibit polygamy, and the maintenance of any system of espionage whatever over the ballot, and Congress given power to enforce such amendment, what better off would the United States Court in Utah be in these respects than it is now? It would be worse off, inasmuch as it would have to enforce a principle after having surrendered it.

WHY THE MORMONS CANNOT BE TRUSTED.

But, some one asks, why not trust these people; believe that, when they profess, as in the present instance, to take new and advanced ground, they mean to do it? The answer is, they have never given the first scintilla of evidence that they were acting in good faith, although they have had ample opportunity. Scarce a session of their Legislature has convened for ten years that their attention has not been directed by the Governor to the necessity of these reforms. But, up even to the close of the last session, just before the meeting of this Convention, they have never, as a Territory, advanced one peg. If they had made up their minds to exchange Polygamy for Statehood, as they now profess, why didn't they as a Territory, having ample power, and urged to do it? Instead, they received the Governor's message recommending such action, with every species of insult. They repealed none of their barbarous Church laws, which I showed in my last letter had been adopted by the Territory. They didn't move by the breadth of a hair out of their old rut. The Legislature adjourns; the same men meet as a Constitutional Convention; and, presto! all is changed. They are the foremost reformers in the land, ready even to forego all their hopes of salvation in time and eternity, and to accept damnation for the privilege of abolishing Judge McKean's Court. Is not all this just a little suspicious? Would it not be well to hold Utah as a Territory until, as a Territory, she gives us a taste of these gigantic reforms she promises on certain conditions, as an earnest of her good faith?

Why, two years ago, come March 31, these same men met in Convention to protest against the passage of the Cullom bill; proclaimed most solemnly to the world that they regarded polygamy, not simply as an elevating social relationship, and a preventive of many terrible evils which afflict our race, but as a principle revealed by God, underlying their every hope of salvation and happiness in time and eternity; *that they had been commanded by God, through Joseph Smith, to practice it, upon pain of being damned if they should not*; that they had for it warrant of the Holy Scriptures, and the example of prophets and righteous men whom God loved, honored, and blessed of old; and that said bill left them but the cruel alternatives of rejecting God's commands and abjuring their religion, or disregarding the authority of a Government they desired to honor and respect.

Has God withdrawn his commands since that? Cannon drew up the manifesto quoted from, and now Cannon has agreed to "abjure his religion," "reject God's commands," forego all hopes of salvation here or hereafter, and accept of plain damnation.—this is all his own language,—to get rid of Judge McKean; to remove the halter from his own and Brigham's necks. Does anyone suppose this action can be taken in good faith; that it is meant for more than a trick to recover lost ground? Why, it amounts to giving up everything for which these men have sacrificed, toiled, and suffered for forty years,—their Kingdom of God. And who that knows men does not know that they do not mean it? They know as well as we do that, with a State Government, everything would be in their own hands, and nobody could call them to account for religious concubinage or assassination, for controlling the ballot-box, or abolishing it altogether. And their history shows them to be capable of doing anything to accomplish their ends. Witness their secret practice of polygamy for ten years, while publicly denying it, and swearing to the denial on every occasion.

Why not let them give evidence of the sincerity of their action by adopting it in their Territorial capacity before making them a State? Who would suffer by it? No one.

Whatever is done or may happen, the action of this Convention in agreeing to give up polygamy on demand must have

A BAD EFFECT UPON MORMONISM.

It will open the eyes of many Mormons, doubtless, to the hollowness of the imposition so long practised upon them. For it is an admission of expediency, which is altogether human, into the guiding counsels of the Church, where nothing has before found entrance, in the view of the good Mormon, but the voice of God. It is an admission that they have been led astray, by God, which is preposterous, or that, being led by God, they dare no longer follow Him,—fear or worldly advantage having shown themselves as lions in their pathway. It weakens the Mormon position immensely, and reduces the difficulties of the so-called problem infinitely. There was some opposition to it in the Convention, on the part of the more honest polygamists, who seem not to have been taken into Brigham's confidence, which may grow into a great schism at least, and would if Brigham hadn't found a way to impose on men and women beyond anything ever known, or heard of before.

Freaks of the Japanese Embassy.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

It is hard to tell who is Ambassador and who is servant, Japanese dignity being a peculiar species of that article, and not the kind of dignity that we encourage. Besides, the "Japs" so much resemble each other that you can hardly tell which is which. Saturday I happened to be in the Arlington when Mr. Sheckels, the clerk, received an order for a sick functionary's meal. He had marked more than twenty fancy dishes,—that is, rich things that a sick Yankee will studiously avoid. And he told the waiter to be sure and bring him plenty of hard boiled eggs and ice cream. The other night, about 12 o'clock, three or four of them got together in a room, and ordered hard boiled eggs and ice cream for supper. Sheckels says they will never get around the world if they live in other countries as they live here. They do not seem to eat much, but they live on the most "outlandish" food.

They seem to think that all the hotels are under one management, if we may judge from their movements. Yesterday a lot of them went into the Ebbitt House, took breakfast, and walked off without paying or making any explanation. When the first came they were nearly all quartered at the Arlington. Some went to other hotels. Now they are scattered all over the city, some in hotels, others in boarding houses. But the principal officers of the embassy all stay at the Arlington. Yesterday I was standing at the office of the Arlington when an angular-faced Jap came up, with baggage on his arm, and said to the clerk, "Me goin' away. Me won't be here no more."

"Where are you going?" said the clerk.

"Me goin' to Ebbitt House."

"Will you give up your room?"

"No; me and two other fellows goin'; free other fellows come from Ebbitt House take our place."

So they go, to the Imperial, Metropolitan, Welcker's, Wormley's, and all over. The hotel-keepers like it. They can make from $10 to $20 average a day out of each Jap, from Iwakura to Hokepoke, and it will be found that the Government will have such bills to pay for the same Japs for the same time at two or three different hotels. If any one happens to twit them about their curious antics, they say, "Me don't care; me got plenty money, and me goin' spend it."

Some of them smoke opium almost continuously. The chambermaids at the hotels think "it's funny smellin' tobacco they smoke." They have a bag full of ivory pieces and a board on which they play a game that seems to be very amusing to them. The other evening a party got together in a room and commenced playing the game. At intervals, when a player seemed to be checkmated, they laughed boisterously, and went through all sorts of performances, such as turning hand-springs and standing on their heads.

As I remarked above, it is hard to tell, from their appearance, who are Ambassadors and who followers and servants. These eccentric freaks are probably the diversions of the latter in all cases.

A CURIOUS HISTORY OF RAILROAD SWINDLING.

The Memphis & El Paso Bonds on the Paris Bourse—Late Demands and Settlements.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The late change in the organization of the Texas Pacific Railroad, by which Marshall O. Roberts retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Thomas Scott, has led to some curious developments concerning the means which the various corporations that were finally absorbed by or merged in the Texas Pacific Company, used to carry their measures, both here in Washington and elsewhere.

In this matter four corporations play a part, namely:

1. The Memphis, El Paso & Pacific, with which General Fremont was so long connected, and of which B. H. Epperson afterward became President.
2. The Transcontinental.
3. The Southern Pacific.
4. The final compromise line, now known as the Texas Pacific.

The Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Company was incorporated by the State of Texas in 1856, and received a large grant of lands, which grant lapsed during the war from a failure to comply with its provisions. At the third session of the Fortieth Congress, and the first session of the Forty-first, immediately following, there were three bills introduced in the Senate and two in the House for the purpose of granting this company the right of way. No vote was reached upon any of these bills in the Senate, but in the house one was passed at each of the sessions named, the test vote on the first being 121 yeas to 41 nays, and on the second 102 yeas to 49 nays. Now follows a history which for bold fraud has not been equalled in any Pacific Railroad transactions which have yet been brought to light.

Congress adjourned in April, 1869, without any action having been taken in the Senate upon the pending House bill giving the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad.

The first week in May following, this company placed upon the Paris Bourse for sale $3,800,000 worth of the mortgage bonds of its road of the denomination of $100 each, and nearly all of the principal journals of that city, including the official journal of the empire, contained lengthy advertisements of this road and editorial commendations of the same. These advertisements set forth:

1. That the line from Memphis to Texarkana was entirely finished and in operation.

2. That the Memphis and El Paso Company had purchased the connecting lines eastward from Memphis to Richmond and Norfolk.

3. That the capital stock of the Company consisted of $40,000,000, in shares of $25 each; of construction bonds amounting to $30,000 per mile; and of first mortgage bonds amounting to $5,000,000, upon each section of 150 miles. The construction bonds were declared to be secured by a mortgage upon the road, its stock and its telegraph line.

The first mortgage bonds were said to be secured by a grant from the State of Texas of 1,536,000 acres of land to each section of 156 miles, and these lands were certified to be worth as a minimum price, fourteen or fifteen dollars per acre.

But the most astonishing part of this announcement was that which referred to the guarantee of the interest by the United States. This, as translated from the advertisement, was as follows:

2. Guarantee of interest:
The Congress of the United States, in March, 1869, passed an act by which it guaranteed an interest of 6 per cent upon the construction bonds to the amount of $30,000 (154,500f.) per mile, or about 100,000f. per kilometer. The law also provides for the redemption of these bonds at the end of fifty years.
These construction bonds are to be executed and delivered to the Company by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

In case of any delay in the payment of the interest, or in redeeming the bonds, the President of the United States has the right to appoint a Receiver, who shall be charged with conducting the affairs of the road in the best interests of the Company, and to take from the Treasury the sums necessary to pay all arrearages.

These guarantees apply not only to the main line, but to the branches, either projected or in course of construction.

Other advertisements claimed that Congress had also made large grants of lands.

The advertisement set forth at great length the extent and binding force of all American laws relating to mortgages executed by corporations.

The announcement of the sale on the Bourse set forth that:

The mortgage taken on the lands possessed by the company is, in accordance with American laws, confided to three trustees, or public notaries, viz.: To Messrs. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg; Paul S. Forbes, and Grant M. Swenson. The mortgage is a first charge, of which no other claim whatever can take precedence; it is indefinite and cannot be annulled until the mortgage has been entirely discharged from every claim. The rights of the mortgage bondholders are therefore indefeasible.

On the 22d of May, 1869, the entire subscription of $3,800,000 had been taken in Paris.

One independent journal in Paris, whose editor had lived many years in the United States, undertook to prevent the French people from being imposed upon by this fraud; but, as nearly all the other journals were bought up, the swindlers succeeded.

When the exposures of this one editor gained circulation, the holders of the bonds came in great numbers to Mr. Washburne, who communicated with the State Department, and received in reply through the same channel this information from the Interior Department:

The United States have granted no subsidies either in land or money to aid the construction of that railroad; nor have they in any instance guaranteed the payment of interest on bonds or debentures issued by any railroad company.

Locomotives, rails, and material were also purchased in France upon the credit of the road; and in various ways, of which these and promises of various kinds at home are examples, the indebtedness of the Company was run up to about $90,000,000.

Some of the home indebtedness is declared here to be made of contracts, written or otherwise, entered into with lobby agents about Congress; and even with members of Congress themselves, for large amounts in consideration of service or votes.

It is stated that General Schenck, then a member of the House, and one of the friends of the bill which it was attempted to pass, claimed the recognition of former promises involving a large interest in the sale of lands along the line by the officers of the Texas Pacific, when that road was finally chartered.

But this is in advance of the order of time in this history.

When the various parties in interest in the building of a Southern Pacific road came at the next session of Congress to consider the situation, it was finally agreed that, as the Memphis & El Paso was so loaded down with indebtedness of all kinds, honestly and dishonestly incurred, efforts should be made to secure a charter for a new Company under the name of Transcontinental, and, after a contest in Texas, this latter-named Company was chartered. Marshall O. Roberts became President. Then the parties who had claims upon the Memphis & El Paso Company insisted that the promises made to them should be assumed by the Transcontinental. This demand brought to light the state of facts concerning contracts alluded to above.

Finally, as a compromise with all interests, the present Texas Pacific Road was decided upon, and a bill chartering it and giving it the right of way was passed by Congress in March, 1871.

Some weeks after, the corporators met for organization in New York. After the election of a Treasurer, Marshall O. Roberts proposed that the corporators should have the first opportunity to subscribe for the stock, which all could do by advancing 10 per cent upon the amount taken, as provided by the act of incorporation.

This caused great consternation among the lobby attendance, and several members of Congress, who were supposed to be on hand to receive proper recognition in the organization, if not in the arrangement of stock. However, Marshall O. Roberts was firm; said the transaction was an open one; that it meant real business and the actual building of the road.

The claims that were presented for services rendered in securing the passage of the bill were enormous. A principal officer of one of the highest courts of the United States is now said to have assumed the use of over $1,000,000 in bonds, and to have claimed an enormous sum for personal services in carrying the bill through Congress. This and other similar claims were subsequently pressed upon President Roberts, both by the official referred to and by certain well-known attorneys here, until, finally, Marshall Roberts declined to recognize many of them.

In the first organization of the Texas Pacific, the Fremont party were thrown out, and the promises of that interest repudiated. With this General Banks was not supposed to be satisfied, and it is claimed that this dissatisfaction has lately exhibited itself on the floor of the House. In the late reorganization, by which Mr. Roberts retires and Thomas Scott assumes the Presidency, a new attempt has been made to compel the latter to assume the claims for services above alluded to. These he has absolutely refused to recognize, and hence the development, of which glimpses only appear in this letter, and regarding which further information may be expected.

Three points will not fail to attract attention—first, the barefaced swindle in the Paris market sale of the bonds in the name of the officer of second, the alleged claims by which he must a high United States Court; that he must have about a million dollars in stock or bonds to secure the passage of the Kansas Pacific bill through Congress; and thirdly, the contracts with or formal promises to members of the last Congress.

The further study of this movement cannot but prove profitable at this time, when the railroad legislation of the session has just begun.

THE CINCINNATI REFORM CONVENTION.

The Delegation from Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 13.

In pursuance of the action of the Liberal Convention of Jan. 24, the following gentlemen have been designated as the formal delegates and alternates to represent Missouri in the Liberal National Convention at Cincinnati on the 1st day of May:

Delegates.	Alternates.
Hon. Carl Schurz.	Hon. Emory S. Foster.
Gov. B. Gratz Brown.	Lieut. Gov. J. J. Gravely.
Gen. John McNeil, St. Louis.	Hon. Eugene F. Weigel.
Dr. Isaiah Forbes, St. Louis.	Hon. Francis P. Becker.
Hon. Chas. P. Johnson, St. Louis.	Richard Schulenburg.
E. W. Tittman, St. Louis.	F. H. Meyer, Manchester.
Hon. Enos Clarke, St. Louis.	Hon. Isidor Bush.
Henry C. Haarstick, St. Louis.	Frank White.
Hon. Jno. D. Strong, St. Joseph.	Hon. Joel F. Asper, Livingston.
Hon. Albert Andreano, St. Joseph.	Hon. Geo. Husman.
L. C. Slavens, Esq., Kansas City.	Hon. J. P. Colcord.
Hy Tobener, Esq., Kansas City.	Hon. I. C. Brown.
Joseph Wetzler, Kansas City.	Chas. Weismann.
Hon. R. B. DuBois, Grundy.	Conrad Mallinkrodt, St. Charles.
Hon. Lucius Bulkley, Ralls.	Hon. Hamilton Hays.
Hon. Fred. Muench, Warren.	Herman Brakk, St. Charles.
Hon. George W. Anderson, Pike.	Hon. O. L. Jewett, Shelby.
Hon. Wm. Folcomb, Warren.	Hon. Thomas Jeffreys, Lewis.
Hon. Lewis C. North-cut, Ralls.	Col. Wm. Ruge, Warren.
Hon. Geo. C. Thilenius, Cape Girardeau.	Hon. Philander Lucas.
Hon. Louis Benecke, Chariton.	Hon. Henry Smith, Clay.
Hon. John F. Lawder, Cass.	Hon. A. J. Baker, Schuyler.
Hon. A. L. Thomas, Jasper.	Hon. A. C. Eubanks, Sullivan.
Hon. W. D. Hoff, Cedar.	Hon. Wm. E. Gilmore, Greene.
Hon. J. F. Huston, Andrew.	Hon. J. P. Adams, Gentry.
Hon. R. B. Moore, Livingstone.	Hon. S. M. Dunn, Nodaway.
Hon. J. L. Powell, Daviess.	Hon. L. C. Pace, Caldwell.
Hon. J. H. Ellis, Livingstone.	Hon. J. N. Boyd, Livingstone.
Hon. James N. Burns, Platte.	Col. C. A. Lewis, Clarke.
Hon. James H. Chase, Iron.	Gen. Fritz Salomon.

The number of formal delegates was limited by the Jefferson City Convention to thirty; but the character of the Cincinnati Mass Convention will undoubtedly attract more than ten times this number, as each present will have an equal voice and vote in that great outpouring of the masses.

Sterling Affection.

From the New York World.

The paragraphs given by some papers in this country to a lawsuit lately decided by Lord Romilly, in England, have not done full justice to the fine practical traits of heart and mind shown to have been exercised by the fair litigant in the case, whose exemplary management of marriage as a civil contract, and whose admirable business conductorship of all its pecuniary stipulations, deserve wider publication. In the year 1861, in the City of Calcutta, this lady, then a reduced and comely widow named Farquhar, with five children, became engaged for marriage to a Dr. Evans, who rented a part of the house which she was obliged to let out in lodgings. When contracting this engagement she frankly told her medical suitor that her purpose in resuming matrimony was solely the improvement of her worldly circumstances and the securing of some future provision for her children, and that if a richer man than himself had offered she should have signified the preference accordingly. The doctor took the confession philosophically, as an indication of that supreme good sense which is much more trustworthy to assure a good wife than any amount of romantic sentiment could be, but he went too far in applauding the business principle of the thing, and thereby committed himself, to his own subsequent discomfiture. Soon after a rich middle-aged merchant tailor of Calcutta, named Gilchrist, wrote to Mrs. Farquhar a formal offer to himself in marriage, his suit being to the effect that she seemed to him expressly cut out to be his wife, and the very pattern of a woman to repair all breaches of promise by her sex generally. To this appeal of sentiment the widow remained contemptuously silent; whereupon the tailor, by admirable instinct, mailed a second and more statistical proposition, wherein he promised to settle £10,000 upon her if she would become his wife, and also leave her half his estate by a will which should never be altered. This sounded like business at last, and the lady went straightway with it to Dr. Evans. Him she casually requested to release her from their engagement of expediency, which, as it might be so improved upon, was not to be sentimentally protracted, and, upon his rather melancholy assent, shrewdly solicited to become a witness of the promissory note upon which she was acting. This little matter being arranged, she sent word to the tailor (who was a widower with one grown daughter) that his terms were accepted and a woman's heart was his slave. As a first exercise of the slaveholding right thus given him, Mr. Gilchrist caused the widow to sell her house and pay a visit to England, where he would join her as an old friend, and make her known to his English family. She understood that this was only a device of the proud tailor to keep their engagement secret for a time from the select Indian society that had been acquainted with her as a letter-out of lodgings; but to England she went, as desired, and was there introduced by her suitor to his relatives as the future Mrs. Gilchrist. Returning after about a year to India, in successive ships, they were married on the celebrated day of all-fools, or 1st of April, with such scandalizing effect upon the best society of Calcutta, that on the third day after the wedding the intimidated dealer in latest fashions retreated with his bride back to shipboard. In England again the bridegroom, after less than three months of wedlock, capriciously repented his bargain and essayed a desertion; but the woman of business was after him at once with retributive legal appliances, and he was glad to settle £400 upon her for life and agreed to live under the same roof with her. Not holding him to the latter condition, however, Mrs. Gilchrist gathered her documents and spoils together and re-embarked for India. On the voyage thither a cyclone in the Indian Ocean destroyed the ship, and with it the trunk containing Mr. Gilchrist's promissory note concerning the testation of half of his estate. The lady escaped with her life only, but while that remained she was more than a match for any ordinary trick of fortune. In 1869, when Mr. Gilchrist died in England, and his daughter and other heirs undertook to inherit his whole property, they were met by a suit from the late merchant-tailor's indomitable widow, who, although the promissory letter had been lost, could cite Dr. Evans to prove its reception, contents, and effect. A commission was issued by the English Court in which the suit was brought, to receive the testimony of the physician in Calcutta, and Lord Romilly has just decided that said evidence establishes the widow's legal claim to half the estate of her late husband.

An Amusing Incident.

While the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole a day or two ago, a question arose on which a division of the House was demanded, and the Chairman, Stevenson, of Ohio, appointed General Butler and Farnsworth tellers. Butler and Farnsworth are not on speaking terms, and when they met in front of the Clerk's desk they did not observe the usual custom of shaking hands, whereupon some member wishing to carry on the joke, insisted upon introducing them. Butler was unwilling to look at Farnsworth, while the latter refused to recognize Butler. They stood looking away from each other, without speaking, to the great amusement of the members, who are familiar with their peculiar relations. Each tried to ignore the presence of the other, and each announced the count of his side without consultation or agreement. Fortunately for Farnsworth, he could not tell whether Butler was looking at him or not. He has an impression that occasionally Butler went one eye on him, but he is not sure of this, for sometimes it seemed as if Butler was looking in two or three different directions at once. The affair passed off without any personal collision.

Wranglers.

From the New Haven Register.

The interest which always attaches to the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos is increased by a tragical incident. Mr. Robert R. Webb, of St. John's College, is the Senior Wrangler, which is the highest honor of English scholarship and the crown of a university career. The papers announce that his father died during the progress of the examination, which continues for days. Lest the knowledge of his death should interfere with his son's success, the event was withheld from him, and he heard about the same time of his loss and of his splendid success. Not only the Senior Wrangler, but all the high Wranglers have a secure career before them at the Bar or the Church. The fame of university success follows a young man through life. The nine first Wranglers are of such importance as to have their biographies printed in the *Times*. The fifth this year is an American, Mr. George Lockhart Rives, of New York, and the twenty-ninth a son of Dickens. There are forty-five Wranglers in all.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Exhibit, as Made by the New Directors.

Gould's Resignation as Director Accepted.

Further Developments Concerning the Elias Swindles.

Reported Heavy Defalcation in the Philadelphia Mint.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ELIAS SWINDLERS.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Elias swindlers are daily discovered in additional lines of operation. The latest show that Elias has three private Post Offices in New York, at No. 686 Broadway, No. 16 South Fifth avenue, and at Thirty-first, near Seventh avenue. These offices are used for his own and other vile purposes. One of his swindles is called the Royal Spanish Lottery, tickets costing from 35 cents to $10. This draws many letters, with valuable inclosures, which are never answered. Among the principal tools of Elias is quite a colony of Cincinnatians, among whom is Gus Marsh who left Cincinnati as an embezzler, and was expelled from Magnolia Lodge of Odd Fellows for swindling. He engaged there with one Lockwood in the hoop-skirt business, failed, and was imprisoned for concealing part of his stock. Next he appeared under Elias as agent of the bogus Co-operative Union, in the Metropolitan Hotel, where the police cleaned him out. Then changing his name to Dr. Delivars, he seconded Elias in selling medicated pipes and tobacco, another humbug. Lately, his position has been Elias' general bookkeeper. Hen. Jones, ex-Cincinnati policeman, is the Hercules of the gang, and shadows Elias to protect him. Two other ex-Cincinnatians, in New York, were lately referred to as having drawn large prizes in Elias' lottery, S. A. Butts, Jr., and J. A. Wright. The police are giving increased attention to these gifted Western prowlers.

HALL'S TRIAL.

The Mayor Hall trial perplexities to-day seemed to increase. The counsel for the prosecution wanted Judge Daly to extend the term of Court until April, while the Mayor's counsel contended that both cause and term has been terminated by the death of a juror. The Judge extended the term until next Monday, and, in the meantime, will consider the motion to extend further and proceed with the trial.

TOMMY LYNCH

went, last evening, in search of George Crouch, representative of the English Erie stockholders, and about 11:30 o'clock found him going into the Hoffman House, where he stops. Lynch threatened to beat Crouch, who in return caught him by the collar and gave him over in charge of a policeman. Lynch was discharged at Jefferson Market this morning, Mr. Crouch not appearing against him. When arrested Lynch had a four-barreled revolver, loaded, in his pocket.

GOULD RESIGNS.

This afternoon Jay Gould handed his written resignation as an Erie Director to President Dix. The General said he regretted to receive it, but Gould asked to have a meeting called at once to accept. This was done, and Gould having duly resigned, requested Dix to let him have his private papers from the Erie safes. Dix told the Secretary to deliver the desired papers, and Jay Gould shaking the Erie dust from his boots, retired into private life, his valuable private documents in his pockets.

THE ERIE EXHIBIT.

The morning papers will contain an official exhibition, furnished by the Erie Board, showing, that the capital stock, common, is $78,000,000; preferred, $8,536,910; funded debt, $26,458,300; consolidated mortgage issued but unsold, $5,366,000; total, $118,881,210. In addition to this the floating debt is $5,693,674. The Company has fifteen leases of branch railroads, one lease of Long Dock property, and one lease of a horse-railroad, the annual rent of all of which is $1,117,000, and the income from which shows profits. The various securities in the Treasury amount to about $7,500,000. It is figured up that Erie is worth more than half as much again as in 1867, and the condition of the road is good.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

A report comes from Philadelphia that a defalcation of $40,000 have occurred in the Mint, which has been covered up and carried forward by borrowing money outside, and by deceptive receipts for employés' wages not yet paid. It is also charged that Governor Pollock, Director of the Mint, has a great raft of relations receiving pay for fictitious services.

VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY.

Nathan Jacob and a man named Schramen, both Prussians, the former residing six years in New York, and the latter eight years, recently returned with passports to Prussia to visit some friends. Both were seized and court-martialled by the Prussian authorities. Jacob was sentenced to six months' hard labor at Fort Stetten, and Schramen to six years', in spite of the protestations of Minister Bancroft.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Bowen, of the *Independent*, has been sued by a venerable engraver, named Barbour, about 80 years old. Bowen engaged him to make five cuts, the first of which was called "The Pathway to Heaven." Subscribers raised a howl about the picture, which was about as good, however, as the rest of Bowen's cuts. Bowen countermanded the order, but Barbour filled his commission. Bowen showed the Pathway to Heaven to the jury to-day, and instantly got a verdict in his favor. This settles it that he needn't pay for any of the *Independent* cuts unless charitably inclined.

STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange the bulls have had a field-day with Erie. The price advanced almost without break from 40½ to 43½@44½. Preferred sold at 77½, but closed at 77. The further rise to-day is attributed to the repeal of the Classification bill. The London interests were large buyers, both here and in Europe. The Union Pacific advanced 1 per cent. Northwestern common, Ohio & Mississippi, and New York roads, and Rock Island, were in fair buying demand at advanced quotations. Express stocks were less active than yesterday, but strong at the late advance.

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull, with sales few and small, at 110½@110¼. The undertone is very strong, in spite of the larger payments on called bonds, and is due to the expectation of the gold deposits. The business done now is mercantile, not speculative. The rates paid for carrying balances were 4, 4½, 3, 2, 3½ per cent to flat on the borrowing side.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

for to-morrow's steamer closes quiet and lower, leading drawers having reduced rates on a better supply of bills.

THE MONEY MARKET

was less stringent to-day. First-class borrowers met the requirements at legal interest rates, but stock brokerage firms as a rule paid 7 coin and 1-32 bonus exceptionally. Applications at the banks for discounts were small, but the note brokers' business was lively at 8@10.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and close on a basis of 112½@112 for '67's, which were specially prominent. There has been considerable buying all day by parties intimately conversant with foreign affairs, who anticipate a satisfactory Alabama settlement.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific mortgages closed at 102@102½; Union firsts, 91½@91¾; Land grants, 83@83½; incomes, 83½@84.

BREADSTUFFS.

The whole flour market was without decided change of prices. Receipts being small, a gradual reduction is made in the stock on hand. Wheat lower and demoralized. Corn opened firmer, but closed flat. Pork unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

COURT REPORTS.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The examination of the Brussels murder and robbery case continued to-day. Petry, proprietor of the hotel in Philadelphia, where Vogt stopped when he first came to this country, was placed on the stand, and corroborated the testimony before given. The District Attorney asked a postponement of the case for one week, until the arrival of an important witness from Belgium, which was granted.

The jury in the case of Dene Meison vs. Wm. Fretman, a Wall street broker, to-day rendered a verdict for defendant, for $5,000.

John Sigel and Jacob Chase, real estate brokers, were arrested to-day, on a bench-warrant. They are charged with obtaining some thousand dollars' worth of saddlery from B. F. Nichols, saddler, on the pretext of conveying a farm to him worth thousand dollars on which there was no encumbrance but a small mortgage, when subsequent investigation showed that the farm was encumbered beyond its value. There is said to be a regular ring engaged in this kind of swindling.

By the statement of the Grand Lodge Treasurer, Russell, it appears that the Odd Fellows of this State have contributed over $.000 for the relief of Western sufferers.

RUNAWAY FATALITY.

The horse of Dr. Knapp got frightened to-day at a New Haven train on Fourth avenue, and ran away. The doctor and his wife leaped from the carriage, the latter sustaining injuries of which she shortly after died. The Doctor was slightly injured.

BURGLARS TRAPPED.

Burglars were found in the unoccupied house of Francis Tilton, last night, at Nyack. A party of young men entered the house, and attempted to capture the burglars. Two escaped, and the third was chased out on the roof and shot dead on refusing to surrender.

SMALL-POX.

Sixteen new cases of small-pox are reported to-day, and three deaths.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

The sale of the effects of the Central Savings Bank has been indefinitely postponed, at the request of the Directors.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

In the Jumel will case, the counsel for plaintiff summed up to-day. He contended that the evidence proved that plaintiff was the natural son of Madam Jumel.

FERRY-BOAT SUED.

Another boat of the Staten Island Ferry Company was seized to-day by a Deputy Sheriff, for a judgment against the Company. The Deputy Sheriff will lay the boats up, or collect the passenger fares, unless the judgments are shortly paid.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Wm. Jones, aged 4 years, died in Brooklyn, to-day, from hydrophobia, having been bitten by the same dog which caused the death of Julia Cornnelly, a short time since.

ONE OF GOULD'S ROUGHS ARRESTED.

Lynch Cader, of the gang who wanted to get possession of the Opera House on Monday, was arrested last evening for threatening to shoot George Couch, representative of the English stockholders. This morning, no complaint appearing, he was discharged.

INJUNCTION DISCONTINUED.

Judge Ingraham's injunction against the meeting of the Erie Directors, issued at the instance of Jay Gould, was discontinued to-day.

ERIE EXPENSES.

The *Herald* publishes an Erie exhibit, which shows that there has been a tremendous increase in all the departments where frauds could be perpetrated, since 1867, the time when Gould and his associates became connected with the road. The contingent expenses, which in 1867 were $32,309.86, in 1869 increased to $146,029 52, and in 1871 to $199,252 43. The General Superintendency amounted to $113,461.51 in 1867, and in 1870 (Jim Fisk's year) it jumped to $167,280.28. The issue of stock ascended from $25,000,000 to $86,000,000, and of this sum there is actually said to be a deficit, unaccounted for, of $51,000,000, covered up in some ingenious way by those who have had access to the books. The items of agents and clerks, which in 1867 was $611,711 92, has increased, until in 1871 there was $1,173,629 22 set down. The Board of Directors were yesterday examining the books, but no publicity was given to their proceedings. The official financial exhibit is soon expected.

HORACE GREELEY.

Greeley, in his paper to-day, says: "It was only when Grant turned his back on himself, by removing men whom he at first appointed to office from this State, and whom the *Tribune* approved, and filling their places with factionists, that any trouble was created, or dissatisfaction expressed."

MARINE.

Arrived—The Halsatia, from Hamburg, and the Ville de Paris, from Brest.

PAINTS AND OILS.

A meeting of paint and color manufacturers was held here yesterday, at which a protest was made against the proposed alteration in the tariff, and the free-list was condemned. A permanent organization was effected.

POISON.

At White Plains, Winchester County, an attempt has been made to poison a family named Ackerman, composed of eight persons, by impregnating a spring well with arsenical poison.

BROOKLYN REFORMERS.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in Brooklyn, last night, at which the report of the Reform Committee was presented, showing the frauds at the election in November last. Addresses were made by prominent citizens.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

Upon the opening of the Hall trial to-day, counsel for prosecution said that, owing to the death of a juror, the first thing necessary would be to discharge the present jurors, and then extend the term of the Court. Counsel for the defense said that the question raised a grave doubt whether the Court could extend its term further. After discussion the Court extended its term to Tuesday next. When the Courts meet on Monday the power of extension will be discussed.

THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

Judge Cardozo to-day set next Wednesday for the trial of Haggerty and Baulch, accused of abstracting the city vouchers, provided that ex-Comptroller Connolly will appear against them; otherwise the prisoners will be bailed.

THE BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee continued its investigation this evening into the charges against Judge Barnard. Among the witnesses was Jay Gould, who testified that the accusations of corruption against Barnard in the Erie suits were unfounded. Gould stated that in 1869 he had paid Samuel J. Tilden $10,000 as a retaining fee in behalf of the Erie Railway, and from that day never set eyes on Tilden until he appeared as counsel for the plaintiff in a suit against the Company.

ERIE EARNINGS.

The official report of the new Directors of the Erie Railroad states that the earnings of the company from November, 1871, to date, were $21,000,000, against $17,000,000 the year previous.

CRIMINAL RASHNESS.

An Infuriated Woman Hurls a Lamp at Her Sister-in-Law and Burns Her Niece to Death.

The Coroner held an inquest, last evening, at the County Hospital, on the remains of Nettie Stark, aged 8 years, who died at that institution from injuries received at No. 364½ State street on Wednesday night.

Dr. Ingalls testified that deceased came to her death from a shock to her vital system produced by burns. The injuries were of an extremely painful character.

Eliza Rutherford, residing at No. 364½ State street, testified that Mrs. Taylor, whose alleged rashness caused the fatality, was the aunt of Nettie Stark. She was in the habit of drinking too freely. Witness heard an altercation on Wednesday evening. It was between Nettie's mother and the woman Taylor; heard deceased cry out, "Don't throw it, Auntie!" then heard a crash and a scream; ran out and saw Mrs. Stark and Nettie standing on the stair head, their clothes in a blaze. Witness gave the alarm. Mrs. Taylor was standing behind the mother and daughter, looking very much excited, and her arm upraised, as if she had been striking with something. Mrs. Stark did not drink, but Mrs. Taylor had been frequently under the influence of liquor.

Mary Volke, living in the same house, testified that she heard a row between the two women, already mentioned, on Wednesday. It began about noon; heard Mrs. Stark say, "Don't kill the child!" Then the disturbance quieted down until evening, when it was noisily renewed. Witness heard deceased cry out "Auntie didn't throw it!"; heard Mrs. Stark say, "Throw it if you dare!" Mrs. Taylor said she would; there was a scream and a blaze, but witness heard no crash. Mrs. Stark and her daughter were both burned before help came.

Ellen C. Hawkes, a visitor, testified to having heard the quarrel, but added nothing new in the way of evidence.

Mathew Hadsen, Officer Myers, and others gave some routine testimony, having arrived after the harm had been done, and the case terminated.

The jury recommended that Mrs. Taylor be held to answer for her conduct in the unfortunate affair. The Coroner, accordingly, issued his warrant for the woman's arrest and detention.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

A shocking accident occurred on Ashland avenue, near Twenty-second street, at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Frank Turner, son of the well-known packer, Mr. James Turner, left his home, on horseback, to proceed to his father's office. In about an hour the horse returned riderless, having one stirrup-leather broken off. Search was made for the boy, and his mangled remains were found at the point indicated. It was evident, from the appearance of the body, and from the signs of blood along the road, that the unfortunate youth must have been thrown from his seat, and dragged a considerable distance by the frightened horse. It is conjectured that the animal was startled by a passing locomotive, which caused the horrible fatality. Deceased was only 13 years of age, and was a bright, promising boy. His violent death has filled the parental household with the most profound gloom, and the many friends of Mr. Turner deeply sympathize with him in his terrible bereavement. The funeral will leave Mr. Turner's residence on Egan avenue, near Reuben street, for Oakland Cemetery, at noon on Sunday. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

—At 2 o'clock last evening, Officer Ed. Miller, of the Second Precinct, heard cries for assistance issuing from a lumber yard on Canal, between Van Buren and Jackson streets. He ran to the place and found a man, who gave the name of Henry Smith, lying on the ground, bleeding from bad cuts in the head and right hand. Smith stated that he had been set upon and robbed of $400. He subsequently reduced this figure to $47. He hailed from Bardstown, Ill., and was a carpenter by trade. A chest of tools was lying at the Rock Island depot. The officer conveyed the man to the Madison Street Police Station, and had him locked up. He is a German, and looks to be about 45 years of age. His account of the alleged robbers is very incoherent.

—At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the body of an unknown woman, apparently 50 years old, was found on the corner of Clark and Twenty-third streets. She was last seen on the latter thoroughfare in an intoxicated condition. An inquest was held last evening, and a verdict of death from exposure was rendered.

—There was considerable excitement at 6 o'clock last evening in the beer saloon, corner of State and Randolph streets, kept by Erhardt & Frank. It appears that an individual, named Andrew Stockholm, entered the saloon and had some drinks with a friend. When the reckoning came the parties had a dispute with the bartender relative to the amount. A lively row resulted, and a free fight raged with great vigor for several minutes. Matters were finally wound up by one of the proprietors of the place, which of them has not been clearly denned, firing a few harmless shots at the invaders. The latter retreated, but encountered an officer in the street. One of them made off, but Stockholm was overhauled and conveyed to the Armory. The saloon-keepers were also arrested, but were subsequently liberated on bail.

The New Orleans Surveyorship.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The *Times* says there is great agitation among the colored adherents of General Grant in and about the Custom House, all produced by the appointment of that very decided specimen of the Caucasian branch of the party, J. M. G. Parker, as Surveyor of the Port, vice Longstreet. There is very bitter opposition to this nomination, not so much on personal as on grounds of the superior claims of the colored portion of the party, which embraces nineteen-twentieths of the votes upon which Grant must rely for his election in this State. Internal Revenue Assessor Jaubert insists upon the claims of the African race, it is said, demanding the withdrawal of Parker's nomination, and its suspension or rejection in order that a colored Radical may be substituted therefor.

Fires.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 15.—The business portion of Monroeville, Ind., was destroyed by fire, last night, including two dry goods and grocery stores, two boot and shoe stores; one hotel; one dwelling house; one printing office; the Odd Fellows' Hall, and a saloon. The estimated loss is $50,000, with no insurance. The fire originated in the bakery of Kline & Kennedy, and is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. Telegrams were received here for fire engines to be sent, but the order was countermanded before they started.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—A serious fire at Manston, Wis., this p. m., destroyed buildings and other property to the amount of $70,000. Eight business houses were destroyed. Among the heavy losers are O. T. Temple, furniture, $6,000; W. P. Vanwil, public hall, liquor and saloon fixtures, $4,500; D. Bloss, bakery and groceries, $4,500; Jno. Bloss, photographer, $1,500; J. B. Budge, groceries, $4,000; R. R. Coombs, groceries, $4,000; Barker & Phillips, dry goods, stock and buildings, $15,000; F. Winser, tin shop $1,000; T. P. Naughton, groceries, $3,000; R. A. Wilkinson, law office, $600. Little or no insurance. Fire caused by a pot of varnish boiling over in the workshop.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., March 15.—Last night the Congregational Church, one of the best and most convenient in the West, was totally destroyed by fire. Insurance only sufficient to cover the debt of the church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in 5 minutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

To Consumptives—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 25, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $1 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Green, Orange, and Purple are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dyes.

There was Mrs. P. so very Deaf She might have worn a percussion-cap and been knocked on the head without hearing it snap. Hood said so. A peddler sold her a box of Durno's Snuff, and the very next day she heard from her husband at Botany Bay.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Barnett's Cocoaine, the Peer of Hair Preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—I OFFER FOR sale my residence in Watseka, the county-seat of Iroquois County, Ill. The house is a good strong 2-story frame, nearly new, brick foundation, cellar, well, cistern, kitchen, and wash-house attached, barn, &c. Size of residence 28x34 feet, 9 rooms, 2 closets, and 2 halls. Can be divided into two more rooms, if desired. The property is situated on a corner lot near the junction of the T. P. & W., and C. D. & V. R. R., and nearly opposite the Court House, and would be a desirable location for a hotel. The lot is surrounded by double rows of shade-trees, and the garden is well supplied with small fruits, pears, grapes, etc. I will sell the property for $2,500 cash, or one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with ten per cent interest. Or will exchange it for a tin and hardware store located in a thriving town, and will take or give the difference in the exchange of property. WILLIAM BOLM, Watseka, Ill., Feb. 26, 1872.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 196 ACRES 60 miles from St. Louis, 2 miles from city of Warrenton, beautiful climate, good society, &c., &c. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$18,000 ACRES OF SELECTED farming lands in the various Western States. Pamphlets giving full descriptions, prices, terms, &c., furnished on application, by mail or otherwise. A discount of 5 per cent allowed to parties purchasing directly from me during the next 30 days. W. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 270 ACRES, 2 miles from Dixon, Lee County; all improved; good house and barn, living stock water. Will exchange for city or suburban property. A bargain for some one. E. H. GAMMON, on farm, or D. R. PEARSONS, 198 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Everts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE CORLISS STEAM engine, twenty inch cylinder, four feet stroke; one balance wheel twenty feet diameter, weighing ten tons; one two-foot ten inch shaft. Also, two boilers, sixteen feet long, five-foot shell, with fifty-two four-inch flues, in good order. Apply to B. ADAMS, 962 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE LATHE, 14-INCH swing; one 6x8, and one 10-horse portable engine. Chicago Steam Gauge Works, 15 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 16 feet long by 58 inches in diameter, containing 56 3-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE—A THIRTY-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, connections, etc.; in perfect running order. Can be seen at planing mill, corner of Lumber and Twenty-second-sts. Will be sold at a low figure. GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 16-FOOT bed, 26x26, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND matcher, surfacers, re-sawing machines. The largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE TUBULAR boiler, 12 feet long, 70 3-inch flues, with connections all complete, together with engine 12x24-inch cylinder, with all the connections and trimmings complete, and in perfect order, and all nearly new. WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, all sizes, on hand, and wood and iron-working machinery, at Rochester Machinery Mfg. Co., 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, with $5 to $50 ready cash, can have exclusive sale of our four household articles in any unoccupied town; $3 to $50 per cent profit allowed, and $30 to $75 a week easily made on an investment by any energetic person. No experience necessary, as the article will sell itself. Call early, or send stamp for catalogue, or 50 cents for samples. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,118 large, 8vo. pages 224, illustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 289 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE "SAFETY Apparatus" for kerosene lamps. Prevents explosion; fits any lamp; $7 to $10 per day. Retails for 25 cents. Send for circular. Send sample for 25 cents. C. W. DENIKE, 281 Pearl st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 18 days, 75 in 9 days, and 100 in 8 days. Male and female agents wanted; large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—THE ONLY COMPLETE life of James Fisk, containing a full account of all his schemes, enterprises and assassination. Biographies of Vanderbilt, Drew and other great railroad and financial magnates. Great frauds of the Tammany Ring. Brilliant pen pictures in the light and shadows of New York life. Josie Mansfield, the siren. How a beautiful woman captivated and ruined her victims. Life of Edward S. Stokes. Illustrated octavo of over 500 pages. Send $1.00 for outfit, and secure territory at once. Circulars free. UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property known as Northwestern Excelsior Manufactory, situated on North Branch, near Halsted-st. bridge; brick building, containing large engine boilers, pump, steam dry house, etc., all nearly new, and in running order. Apply on premises, or address FRANK, 22 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—80 ACRES OF LAND THAT WAS broke last summer, and 160 acres of old land, situated in Livingston County, Ill., within a mile and a half of Nevada, a station on the Western Division of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The locality is healthy and soil fertile. Address JAMES HENRY, Streator P. O., Ill.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT LESS than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x128 feet, and 20x128 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO LEASE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE LOTS ON Polk-st, near Canal; well adapted to manufacturing purposes. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO LEASE—27x150 ON SOUTH WATER-ST, near Clark; 180x102 on LaSalle-st., near Washington. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF ABOUT 80 acres in the City of Hartford, Conn., price $20,000, for Chicago property. Address Lock Box 61, Hartford, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY BY A. J. SAWYER, 368 Wabash-av., a dairy and fruit farm of 160 acres at Crystal Lake, with or without 50 cows and farming tools.

TO EXCHANGE—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND 19 50 feet front lots in Ravenswood. WM. A. TRAVIS, 689 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, a well built brick block of three stories, divided into three stores, and halls, paying a rental of $2,400 per year; situated in a town of 4,000 inhabitants, within a few hours' ride of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES WHO HAVE taken the cigars from No. 275 Clark-st. last Monday evening, are invited to enter into negotiations for the return of the same. You can select any disinterested party to act for you. Will pay the money, and no questions asked. Will guarantee no prosecution.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Bernard Mooney, supposed to have emigrated from Plank's Point, State of New York, about 15 years ago, and supposed to be living on a farm near Chicago. Any information of him will be kindly received by his brother Henry Mooney, or his sister, Ellen. Direct in care of ROBERT M. CUDY, 258 Burnside-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—AN ANXIOUS MOTHER DEsires to hear of her two sons, Thos. A. B. Norris and Chas. Wm. Norris, who were in Chicago at the time of the great fire. Any information in regard to the above-named persons will be thankfully received at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., West Side, corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 22 AND 23 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

27x150 on South Water-st., east of Clark.

182x150 on South Canal-st., near Washington.

80x102 on LaSalle-st., near Washington.

264x225 south of Sixteenth-st., east of the river.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

First-class house and lot, 57x175, on Avenue, east of Michigan-av., south of Eighteenth-st., $33,000.

Marble-front on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-third-st., $18,000.

House and lot, 75x166, on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-third-st., $35,000.

House and lot, 50x175, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st., $18,000.

House and corner lot, 100x175, on Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st., $35,000.

Two-story and basement brick house on West Washington-st., near Lincoln, $10,000.

Two-story and basement on West Washington-st., near Wood, $12,000.

76x125 on West Madison-st., $80 per foot.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BRICK DWELLing of 11 rooms; very cheap. CLAFLIN BROS., 394 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR Campbell-av. House and lot on Warren-av., near Western-av., $4,000. A L S, 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., COTtage of 7 rooms, closets, inside blinds, barn, etc.; lot 25x115, to 16 foot alley. Price, $4,000; easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., on leased ground; long lease at low rental. Inquire of JAMES T. ALLEN, 1023 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, BARN AND LOT ON West Van Buren-st., outside railroad crossing, for $1,050 cash. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON THE NEW boulevard, outside the fire limits, streets all made, land lying very high; artesian well down; lots 25 by 150 feet, for the small price of $250 to $300. Now is the time to get a home. This property is fast increasing in value. O. B. GRIFFIN, 250 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—29 FT. FRONT BY 198 FT. DEEP TO an alley on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. Price, $84,900. This is the best corner for sale in Chicago. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—BETTER BUY THAN PAY high rents. The following can be bought for what they will bring:

387 West Madison-st., house and lot, good for business.

244 Washington-av., nice house of 8 rooms and lot, near Union Park.

1678 State-st., two-story cottage and deep lot, near Thirty-sixth-st.

Look at them, and make an offer.

GEO. H. HESS, s.e. cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, AND lot 24x135 feet, brick barn, and everything complete. Brick house and lot, No. 20 Aberdeen-st., lot 20x120, with barn and all improvements. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement frame dwelling, 13 rooms, hot and cold water. Lot 25x180, with barn. Price $5,500. MYRON L. PEARCE, 1085 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERty No. 25 Randolph-st.; store and lot, $14,000. JAS. T. YOUNG, 25 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 158 NORTH MAY-ST., WITH barn; house 10 rooms, and lease lot, with privilege buying lot. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, 5 two-story and basement brick houses on Sampson-st., east of Ashland-av., $4,500 each, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 10 rooms, lot 38x120, to alley, 179 Walnut-st.; price, $4,200; $2,000 can remain 3 years. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.—I now have in my office real estate in nearly all portions of the city for sale.

Valuable income-paying property centrally located.

Valuable unimproved in burnt district.

150 feet river frontage north of Twenty-second-st.

Fine residences on South and West Sides.

Beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

Choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside. Lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT residence on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., east front, finely furnished. It is one of the handsomest houses in the city. Will sell with or without furniture at a bargain. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE RESIDENCES ON Colfax-av., at Thirty-second-st.; or will exchange for lots on avenues north of Thirtieth-st. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSES, on monthly payments, on Peoria-st.; price $4,500 each. Title perfect. Also a business lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., 33x150 ft, which I will sell at a fair price and on usual terms of payment. Call on the undersigned at 446 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, MARble-front house on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., $12,500; only $1,500 cash. W. O. COLE, 370 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN BURNT DISTRICT; ADAMS-st., near Michigan-av., 37x132; price $21,500.

Adams-st., near Michigan-av., 28x80; price $20,000.

Dearborn-st., north of Washington, 20x80 ft.; price $25,000.

State and Washington-sts., northwest corner 92x95; price $200,000.

Dearborn-st., north of Washington, 60x80; price, $72,000.

State-st., north of Monroe, 20x80; price $30,000.

Market-st., near Van Buren, 50x100 to river; price $20,000.

Ohio and Pine, 60x100; $210 per foot.

HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buckner, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fonsaine, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 4 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DUDLEY-ST., ONE block south of Division-st., and next west of Lincoln-st., just outside fire limits, only $550 each till April 1, when price will be advanced. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY B. W. THOMAS, NO. 174 EAST Madison-st.: Good bargains in business property in the burnt district and other parts of the city.

FOR SALE—LOT 32x125, TO ALLEY, ON PARK av., near Wood-st.; 120 feet on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st.; 34x158 on Adams-st., near Ladin; lot 25x100 on Madison-st., near Aberdeen, only $10,000. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST BARGAIN WEST OF Union Park, new house, 9 rooms, 30-foot lot, on Park-av.; only $5,000; cheap at $6,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 DOWN—POSSESSION given immediately; elegant cottage, brick basement, 50-foot lot, 2 blocks west of Union Park. Price, $5,500, on your own time. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—80 FEET ON WEST Monroe-st., near Clinton; 25 feet on Jefferson-st., near Monroe; 50 on Fifth-av., near Jackson-st. E. MARKS, 138 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ONE of the pleasantest corners and most accessible locations in the West Division; carpets, furniture and gas fixtures all new; possession given April 20; a rare opportunity. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BASEMENT COTTAGE OF 7 rooms and lot; in a good location on the South Side, at a bargain. EDWIN GREENE, Attorney, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF STORE ON TWENTY-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Apply on the place; or at 180 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LARGE NUMBER OF houses on the South Side; 3 at Hyde Park. HOYT & SON, 93½ Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—368 WABASH-AV., REAR HARRIson-st., brick house and lot, 35x170 ft.; can be bought on very easy terms; $40,000. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO STORY AND BASEment new brick house, with all modern improvements, near Ellis Park and in a first class neighborhood; will be sold cheap if taken soon. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS, BY CLARKE LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.:

A fine church site 98x191, on Wabash-av., west front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. The finest piece of property now on the avenue for sale.

Cottage house with basement, 7 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, and lot well improved, barn; being No. 165 South Robey-st. Price $5,000, $3,000 cash, $2,000 in 3 years, 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 25x206 FEET, ON Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton-sts., outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR $6,000, WORTH $7,000; HOUSE, lot, and barn, No. 603 West Adams-st.; 10 rooms in house; lot, 30x125. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON JACKson-st., near Lincoln, $4,000.

Two-story house of 9 rooms, and lot, on Madison-st., $4,500.

Fine brick residence on Adams-st., near the Park, cheap.

Two-story brick house, with lot, 43 feet front, near and north of Union Park, $7,000.

COY & MOSS, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FINE RESIdence lot on Ellis-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st. Apply immediately at 288 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—BY B. W. THOMAS, NO. 174 EAST Madison-st.: Very choice residence property on the avenues, bet. Sixteenth and Seventy-fourth-sts.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av., Prairie-av., marble-front house near Twenty-first-st., $22,000. Prairie-av., marble-front house with 50 ft lot near Twenty-first-st. $34,000. Indiana-av., marble-front house near Twelfth-st., $12,000; on easy terms.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS ON Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av., on leased lot, lease runs two years from May 1, at $10 per month; price, $1,800 cash. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR TWENty-ninth, house and lot 25x100, east front; price $3,000 cash. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with lot 26x30 all in complete order, with furniture. Inquire on premises, 109 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON Fulton-st., near Morgan, $4,000 each, very easy terms. A fine house and lot on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne, $4,500, cheap. A nice new house and large lot, with barn, 1½ blocks from depot at Jefferson; $1,800, easy payments. A few more of those $800 lots on Polk and Taylor-sts., east of Southwestern Av. These lots are now really the best thing in the market, as they are only a few minutes' walk from Union Park, and sidewalk nearly to them. D. W. ELDRED & CO., 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS, EACH 24x125 feet to an alley, east front, on Church-st., 2½ blocks from western entrance to Lincoln Park, outside fire limits. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also house and lot on Sangamon-st., half a block from Randolph st. cars. Lot 40x125 feet, house of 13 rooms, and good barn. Apply to owner, 19 North Sangamon-st., and save commissions.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BASEment cottage and lot, 9 rooms and closets, near Union Park, No. 465 Fulton-st. A. KOVATS, Room 6 Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, MARble front, the cheapest in the market, now on Vincennes-av., near Wabansia. R. FOWLER, 279 South Water-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—90 WILCOX-ST., 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x125, 1159 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, lot 24x144; very cheap, for a home or an investment. Address Box 326, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY O. F. AVERY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, 455 Michigan-av.:

A handsome 2-story and brick basement house, No. 1377 Indiana-av.

Two new brick houses, 2-stories and high basement, on Prairie-av., Nos. 1437 and 1439.

A large, elegant marble front residence and large brick barn, 1162 Prairie-av.

A handsome 3-story brick and basement house on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st.

125 feet front on Michigan-av., cornering on South Water-st.

341 feet fronting east and south on Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st. Easy terms on all the above.

Also several very desirable residences for rent in the South Division.

FOR SALE—VERY NICE RESIDENCE, BRICK basement, on Jackson-st., near Centre-av.; title perfect. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN ON PEORIA-st. near Monroe very cheap and on easy terms. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 160 MICHIgan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., house with all modern improvements, lot 25x180 ft; price, $14,500.

Wabash-av., two 3-story and basement marble fronts, 13 rooms each, all modern improvements, $13,000 each; a bargain.

Michigan-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., east front, houses and lot 50x180, finely improved property, $24,000.

Also house and lots in the South and West Divisions ranging in price from $2,000 to $50,000. Parties seeking houses and lots would consult their interest by examining our lists of choice residence property, improved and unimproved.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—GOOD, COMFORTable house and barn with lot 48 feet, with fine trees and shrubbery in yard, on Belden-av., about a block west of Lincoln Park. Apply to GEORGE W. HILL, 169 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE—NINE brick and three frame houses, some with all modern improvements. Prices from $5,000 to $16,000 each, on long time and small payments, but little exceeding the rent. One very fine brick house of 16 rooms and all modern conveniences, 302 Colfax-av., for $30,000. Call upon the owners at 302 Colfax-av., or 363 Wabash-av. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER.

FOR SALE—ON ARNOLD-ST., NEAR TWENty-ninth, 2-story brick house of 6 rooms, closets, &c.; barn; lot 25x130; price, $2,500; $500 cash, balance in 7 annual payments, with 8 per cent interest payable annually. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 3-STORY marble-front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 43 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 53 South Carpenter-st., near Madison; suitable for dentist's offices, wholesale or retail millinery or dry goods; or easily adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS—On monthly payments. One hundred lots situated on Van Buren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-av., and just outside of fire limits. These lots are now accessible by Madison-st. horse cars, and will soon be by Van Buren-st. cars. The owners will offer at the exceeding low price of $500 to $800 per lot, payable in payments of $25 per month and $50 down on day of sale. For further information apply to the office of the Couch Estate, cor. of Lake and Dearborn sts. JAMES COUCH, WILLIAM H. WOOD. Also, F. A. STEVENS, IRA COUCH, principal office 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I have two 2 story houses to sell on Peoria-st., on monthly payments, of from $40 to $50 per month, with interest; price, $4,500 each. Also, 33x150 foot lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., which I will sell at a fair price and on the usual terms. Inquire of the undersigned at 446 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE LOT in the very heart of the city, midway between the Court House and Custom House square. Address A M 26, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN AND FURNIture 246 Forquer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted st.; house contains 8 rooms, beside bath-room, buttery, closets, &c. For further particulars apply to B. L. ANDERSON, Fish-st., near Twenty-second st., in lumber district.

FOR SALE RESIDENCES—CALUMET-AV., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., 2-story and basement, Mansard roof.

Prairie-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., 2-story and basement brick.

Fullerton-av., south front, near Clark-st., very desirable 2 story frame, Mansard roof, brick basement.

J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR-ST., BETWEEN CASS and Rush-sts., 50 feet south front by 125 feet deep to alley.

Superior-st., east of St. Clair-st., south front, 50 or 100 feet.

LaSalle-st., near Oak, 40 feet front.

J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 130 FEET, EAST front, by 150 feet deep to alley, running from Eda-st. to Prentiss-st.; also, 44 feet, west front, by 150 feet deep, corner Prentiss-st. The above lots will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 781 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the *bona fide* Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. B. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 300 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 6½ cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before purchasing, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $275 to $450.

A. B. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and six cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the first of May next. Prices are from $1,200 to $5,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments if desired. I mean business and intend not to rent but sell at some price, and build again. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. So you who want homes give me a call. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM OF 80 acres, all fenced and cultivated, well watered, with two good and substantial dwellings, and large barn, with cistern; only 9 miles from Chicago, close to depot, on the Northwestern Railroad, close to depot, and within the town of Palatine, with good sidewalks to place. Terms made easy. Cheap. Apply to JULIUS CRONE & CO., 122 West Randolph, corner Desplaines-st., or at 511 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND GARDEN OF 5 acres in a railroad village near Chicago. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 FEET IN Austin, ¾ blocks from depot, 2 blocks from Town Hall and school house, sidewalk down and sewers in, will exchange for improved property, South or West Side, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Great Eastern Railroad and Reuben-st.; must not exceed $4,000. A. KOVATS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 6 Masonic Building, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE finest residence property in Waukegan, on State-st., fronting the lake. Brick house, good barn, large lot, finely ornamented with choice trees and shrubs; a large stock of small fruits, &c. For particulars call on or address O. S. LINCOLN, Waukegan, Ill., or H. D. EMORY, 674 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FINE HOMESTEAD 40 MILES from the city, 32 acres, well improved, first-class store house, all kinds of fruit, and timber, convenient to depot, schools, and churches. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address O 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE IN HINSDALE, with one acre of ground; five minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. Address P. O. Box 113 Hinsdale, Ill., C. B. & Q. R. R.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TWO very desirable residences in Oak Park, near depot; they will bear investigation; call and see them. Good neighbors and good fruit. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEW 2-story house of 12 rooms; a perfect gem. WM. A. TRAVIS, 689 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—LOTS 50X160 feet, on easy terms; the best located suburban town out of Chicago; come with me on 11:45 train and see the place; return at 1:30 p. m., or 3:15. WM. A. TRAVIS, 689 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN HYDE PARK, ON favorable terms; located in the best part of the village, near the lake and railroad station:

One house, with lot, 50x150, $5,500.

One house, with lot, 50x150, $6,500.

One house, with corner lot, 60x150, $9,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—LARGE BRICK house of 13 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, range heated by steam, barn, and 6 acres of ground at Austin, 25 minutes' ride from the centre of the city. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc.; West Adams-st., near Aberdeen; half on long time. W. H. ROUNDS, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY A specialty. Three new houses, choice building lots, and acre property. LEWIS C. PITNER, 198 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 CITY LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD, Wood, and Paulina-sts., at about half their value. I must raise some money. N 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR A MAN WHO wants a comfortable home. House of 11 rooms and lot on Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey. Price, $4,500. Apply at 141 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON monthly payments, house and lot No. 293 First-st. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., a 1½-story house, with lot and barn, with water and gas in. Immediate possession. Lots outside the fire limits, within two blocks of the cars.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—FINE NEW HOUSE, with quarter acre lot, for $3,500; $1,200 cash, balance long time. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A NUMBER OF pleasant homes; large grounds and very desirable houses; from $3,000 to $12,000; easy terms; also a number of desirable building lots. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Agent, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty a nice stock farm, 180 acres, well watered; good buildings; with stock and tools; is located 22 miles from Chicago, on line of railroad. Apply at 763 and 764 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT 56X175 FT. at Norwood, $2,000, near station, church and schools, one of the best of the suburban towns, only 8 miles from the city limits; frequent trains; fare 7 cents each way.

Also new house and lot, 100x165, $2,500; both very cheap and desirable. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 22 and 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—70x184 WENTWORTH-AV., IN Englewood; is high and all covered with trees and a great bargain. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 50 Harrison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS and large lot on South Side, north of Thirty-ninth and east of State-st.; also on West Side, outside of fire limits, house of 8 or 10 rooms, to cost not over $2,500. Owners can send description. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE ON SOUTH SIDE, worth from $2,000 to $3,500; fair cash payment. Also residence lot on North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of State-st. BAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 80 to 160 acres, within 60 miles of Chicago, in exchange for suburban acres, &c., &c. WM. GARNETT, 668 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS IN South Division worth from $5,000 to $9,000 each; I have customers ready to purchase. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 377 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ILLINOIS FARMING LANDS IN part pay for Wabash-av. and Madison-st. real estate. CLAFLIN BROS., 394 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, payable, $2,000 cash, balance on time, with interest at 8 per cent per annum; or for a bargain will pay more down. Address L 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE NORTH SIDE property. Will pay for the same in good unimproved property adjoining old city limits, free from incumbrance, and on which fine improvements are being made. Address P. O. Box 143.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A MODERN, well-built house, with lot, located between Sixteenth and Twenty sixth-sts., east of State-st.; price not to exceed $10,000. Address, with particulars, FORSIGNER, 264 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLogy. Entrance examination, June 3, and October 1. For new catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 207 and 209 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORE COR. MADISON AND Clark-sts. The best store in the city. C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS STORE, 50 FEET front, full depth to alley, Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., to be finished by 1st of June; also, the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st., choice location for ladies trade. Apply, at 350 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED BY Page and Ferris, 53 and 55 South Ada-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE first-class dwelling, at present occupied by me; also the two-story brick building in the rear, 24x35 feet, together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 614 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 22x40, 184 WEST RANDOLPH-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 48X30, OR TWO ROOMS 23x30, on second floor, with steam elevator and steam power if wanted. Apply on premises. F. G. WELCH, 63 South Canal-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR 216 EAST MADISON-st., suitable for insurance or other light business. Possession April 1. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, 12 and 14 North Canal-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE, FROM MAY 1, WITH first class rooms for housekeeping over it, at 141 West Twelfth-st., near Clinton. E. MARKS, 136 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—OR TO SELL A FINE STORE building, with dwelling attached, situated in a thriving business town, 125 miles from Chicago. A splendid opening for a general stock of goods. Terms easy. Inquire of C. N. POST, at Lyon & Healy's, corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE OFFICE, SUITABLE for insurance; also, store 18x75, now ready; also several small offices, a desk-room. All on Canal-st., in centre of business. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM ON 2 flight up in the new brick building No. 347 South Clark-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—STORES ON WEST LAKE AND West Twelfth-sts., by M. MAUGHAN, No. 145 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES BASEments, parlor floors, and several fine offices on Wabash-av., near Post Office. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 623 State-st., suitable for offices or residence. Price $60 per month. Apply on premises, up stairs. R. E. HUNTING.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL STORES FOR rent; one for bar and billiards; one for barber shop; will furnish chairs. 408 to 414 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEment house, 132 Ellis-av., Cottage Grove, to a private family only; 13 rooms, modern improvements; half-acre ground; natural growth oak trees; convenient to street and steam-cars; some desirable furniture and carpets for sale, amounting to about $600. Rent, $240 per year, monthly, in advance. Open all of to-day.

TO RENT—MAY 1, HOUSE AND 53 FT GROUND, No. 548 Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., suitable for boarding house, restaurant, or business, containing 21 rooms, all well lighted and in good order; stable in rear. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av., a completely furnished house, for six months, on Thirteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SEVERAL BEAUTIful cottages on West Side; also good house with acre of ground. W. WALLER, 270 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE POMONO HOUSE AT Fruitport, Michigan, completed last summer. Modern in all respects; richly furnished and containing 100 sleeping rooms, is now offered for rent on favorable terms. Applicants will address or call on J. M. W. JONES, President Fruitport, Magnetic and Sulphur Springs Co., 68 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., or A. J. SAWYER, Treasurer, 363 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR 3 YEARS, HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, Walnut-st., near Robey, only $15 per month, and $400 cash bonus for the lease. Cheap at $50 per month. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, BY A. J. SAWYER, 363 WAbash-av. or 260 Colfax-av., a house of 10 rooms on northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-first-st. with good barn; large lot and fine trees.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE STORY brick house, 130 Throop-st., from April 1; also 3 brick houses joining the above from May 1. 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 12 ROOMS ON Park-av., very near Union Park; part of furniture for sale or rent. Apply soon. W. S. FORNEY Room 2, 55 Market-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE; 11 ROOMS; MODern improvements; perfect order; call at 676 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FINE TWO-STORY FRAME AND brick basement house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st.; house has all modern improvements; deep lot with good barn. C. C. THAYER & CO., 160 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson st.

TO RENT—BY MAY 1, 1872, A TWO-STORY AND basement frame house on corner State and Elm-sts, to a tenant making liberal advance of rent on long lease.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT on Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.; the owner will or not board with the family. Address W 12, Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—7 DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; partially furnished; require rent advanced, or the sale of some furniture. J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage-Grove-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE HOUSES ON LEASED ground at 483 Clark-st; with 2 stores and 10 rooms; rent from May $150 per month. Apply daily at the premises at 9 a. m.

TO RENT—6 MARBLE HOUSES ON MICHigan-av. Six marble houses and cottage on Prairie-av. Will sell either; $500 down. MEARS, 1136 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE had by first class parties at the Westminster European Hotel, 671 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., THREE FURnished chambers, with use of parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, to a small family of adults, with highest reference; terms, $80 per month. Address, OWNER, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. 1164 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE consisting of 8 or 10 rooms, with bath-room, in a good neighborhood, east of Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st., and north of Twenty-eighth-st.; possession will be taken immediately, or at any time up to the 1st of June; any one having a house to suit will find a good tenant; rent from $50 to $60 per month. Address H L & CO, 920 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE WEST DIvision, a cottage of 7 or 8 rooms. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM FOR one gentleman, or one suitable for two, on South Side, north of Sixteenth-st., with or without board. Address T L C, 16 Congress-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, with modern improvements; South Side, east of Wabash av. and south of Twenty-sixth-st., or in desirable locality on West Side, by May 1, 1872. Address L 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE SEVERAL tenants desiring to rent by the 1st of May. Can pay good rents. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING A room and bed room, furnished or unfurnished, on West Side, for light housekeeping, can secure a prompt-paying tenant by addressing A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with fire and gas, on West Side, by two gentlemen. Address G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-st., between Nos. 100 and 334, the one side of a store for the sale of ladies' furnishing goods; the south side preferred. Apply to McDOWELL & HALPENNY, 227 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE of 10 or 12 rooms, with modern improvements and stable, east of State-st., between Sixteenth and Thirty-sixth-sts. Address HARRIS, 84 Lumber-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOW, A GOOD-SIZED basement or room, for light manufacturing. Address, stating rent and location, M 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM with board in a private family, or small boarding house for two gentlemen. Must be west of Halstead, and east of or near the Park. Address V 22.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, BY A PROMPT paying tenant, two rooms on the West Side, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A 27, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side, between Morgan-st. and Union Park, Randolph and Adams-sts., or South Side north of Sixteenth and east of State-st., four good chambers, servant's room, and barn. Address R M L, 230 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 504 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRUIT FARM OF 10 acres, one mile from Stevensville Station, near St. Joseph, Mich., overlooking the lake; nice house (frame), barn, shed, &c.; 8 acres in full bearing of peaches, apples, cherries, strawberries, grapes, &c., &c.; 4,000 young peach trees ready for setting out or sale. C. C. THAYER & CO., 160 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

OLD SHIRTS CAN BE NEATLY RE-BOSOMED and re-fitted at 48 South Desplaines-st., up stairs, Room 2.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. CHAPIN & CO., Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

TO MILLERS—THE CHAMPION BOLT FEEDer. For accuracy of feeding and safety to bolting cloths are the Union Pacific. JOHN MALLIN, Patentee, 400 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR CARPENTER-work; bank or store fittings, door and window frames made a specialty. Address M. A. DEAN, 151 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN R. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 83 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!—25,000 Milwaukee pressed bricks, must be sold. 1,500,000 No. 1 large red and white bricks, at $11 to $16. Consignments of all kinds solicited while the demand is good. Money advanced. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 50 West Lake-st.

CHEAP RED BRICKS—SEVERAL CAR-LOADS bats, and soft bricks, suitable for chimneys. Inquire at Room 43 Central Union Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LADY IN BLACK, WITH COLORED servant, who, on the 14th, got on cars at Harrison-st. at Twenty-ninth, can find what she lost by sending address to S 66, Tribune office.

STRAYED FROM HER HOME, NO. 54 WRIGHT-st., a little girl 11 years old, brown dress, frill around the neck, green gingham apron, brown cloak, brown hood, fair hair. Anybody finding her will confer a favor by letting her father know. JOHN KEYS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 461 BURNSIDE-st., on the 5th of this month, a small red cow, 9 or 10 years old. Any one returning the same, or any information of it, to 461 Burnside-st., will be liberally rewarded. PATRICK HUGHES.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH the wholesale hat and cap trade, with good references. Inquire at 200½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 16 YEARS, well recommended. Inquire of LEBIN & COHEN, 47 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A YOUTH, 16 TO 18, ABLE AND willing to work in a store. Apply at 22 West Randolph-st., from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS AND LABORERS, $2 per day, for Wisconsin. Apply to SNELL & LIPP, 53 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—10 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR ILLInois. 200 railroad men for Wisconsin; work for one year. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW CORN-Sheller; shells 5 bushels per hour; retails for $2.50; rights free. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress, enterprising, and reliable can secure a good situation by addressing P. O. Box 29.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 16 years old, who has had experience, to work on mail. None others need apply, at this office, after 10 o'clock to-night.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HANDS, SINGLE GERmans preferred, to attend to horses, cows, and garden. Address, with reference and terms, B. H. JONES, Marion, Ind.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN AS SALESman in a fancy and gents' furnishing store; those of experience only need apply. Call Saturday or Monday at 129 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND INDUSTRIous gardener who can lay out and thoroughly understands his work; good references required. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 GOOD MOULDers, acquainted with building work; highest wages and steady employment. UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, cor Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT REED'S Shaving Parlors, 191 South Halsted st.; best of wages to good men.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MASTER MEchanic to take charge of a machine shop in Chicago; good references required. Address X 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—6 OR 8 CARPENTERS ACQUAINTed with office work; none but good men need apply to E. NEALE, 136 Wabash-av., or 55 or 57 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A STONE CUTTER TO WORK BY the day, dressing stone. Apply to foreman at 195 and 197 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 2 MACHINISTS to go to Wisconsin. Apply at 144 Lake-st., Room 5. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—GAS FITTERS ON FOURTH-AV. Please call on W. HERBST, 49 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—WAGON PAINTERS AND WAGON blacksmiths at corner Lake and Green-sts.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION—ON or about the 1st day of June, 1872, a sober, industrious, intelligent, practical, first-class job and news printer, to act as foreman and take charge of a job office connected with a weekly newspaper. Wages $17 per week. One with a family preferred. Address Herald Office, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS POLISHER, TO work with wheels or bells. O. OWENS, 225 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS TO work on Clemen's ready-made sectional houses. Apply to RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO., corner of Twenty-second and Laflin-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—3 OR 4 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painters at the GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE WORKS, Nos. 731 and 733 State-st.; none but good workmen need apply.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteenth-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, ONE who understands washing, ironing, chamberwork, and waiting on table, at 31 Twenty-fifth st., east of South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family. Inquire at 427 West VanBuren-st., n. w. cor. VanBuren and Throop-sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of an infant; references required. Apply at office of A. L. HALE & BRO., between 12 and 1 p. m., 10 North Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO A good strong second girl; good place. 366 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; come prepared to stay. 250 Warren-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE boarding house, one to do kitchen work, the other to do second work. German, Norwegian, or Swedish preferred; good wages paid. Inquire at 176 West Madison-st. Call Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that is a good washer and ironer, at 23 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 583 Michigan-av.; references required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call Saturday or Sunday morning at 21 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Inquire at 43 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at 509 Carroll-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE family, one for cook and laundress and the other for second work. Apply at at 1138 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st., at basement door.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at Highland Park. Apply to-day, between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day, at 386 Wabash-av., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good references from last place required. Apply between 9 and 10 to-day, at 380 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, by an English lady. Apply between 10 and 4 at 114 Vincennes-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO A GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 44 St. John's-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; no washing; must be a first-rate cook, steady and trustworthy. Apply, with references, at 199 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 582 STATE-ST. GOOD wages to one of the right sort.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, NORwegian, or Scotch girl for general housework. Call at 300 Calumet-av. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. ALSO A girl to do laundry work, in a family of six; good wages. Apply at 182 South Park-av., corner of Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COOKS TO GO TO PEOria; also, dining-room and chamber girls for same place; good wages. Apply to Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A DRESS TRIMMER—AN EXPErienced hand. Apply by letter to A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 West Madison-st., with terms and references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR and saleman in sewing machine office. References required. Address K 35, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$500 BOND OF THE CITY OF VALparaiso, Ind., having 9 years to run and bearing 10 per cent interest, payable semi annually. Apply to or address J. J. M'CARTHY, 107 West Randolph-st.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL estate at current rates made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 212 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for a term of years. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 115 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY B. W. THOMAS, 174 East Madison-st., in sums of $1,000 and upward.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silver plate, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE; large sums at 9 per cent. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity in Chicago, in sums of $5,000 or upwards, by M. MAUGHAN, No. 145 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—$1,500 ON UNINCUMBERED REAL estate to improve the same. Good security given. Nothing over 10 per cent need apply. Call at 126 North Union-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 475 Wabash av., Room 10.

$6,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN FOR 30, 60, 90 days, at 6 months, at low rates on good securities. HART & BIGGS, No. 50 East Harrison-st.

$7,500 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON first-class real estate. Can close at once. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR COOK County real estate, in one or two sums. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash av.

$100,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED promptly on city real estate, bonds, mortgages, etc., in any amount. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 408 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000—A BUSINESS man, of experience and ability, with the above amount of capital, desires to make the acquaintance of an established business firm, with a view of forming a partnership. Best of reference given and required. Address, with real name stating kind of business, and location, R B D, P. O. Box 1255, Boston, Mass.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $800 to $1,500, to engage in manufacturing and selling an article that will pay. Call on or address M. E. COLE & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—THE RIGHT KIND of a newspaper man, a man who is competent to conduct the Editorial Department of a leading Republican journal, and desires to locate in one of the finest cities of Illinois, can make an investment that will pay him largely. Address JOURNALIST, Box 348, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 IN A PLANing mill and box factory, which will pay about $50 per day. Apply to J. L. LORANGER, care of Boy & Clifford, Architects, corner Clinton and Madison-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY AN INTEREST in an established sash and door factory in Chicago. Call Saturday or Monday and see party at 658 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HALF interest in a cigar store; capital $300 or $400. Address R 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; goods staple and paying large profits. Inquire at Room 1, 46 South Desplaines.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHed manufacturing business which pays over one hundred per cent; $600 requisite. Address M 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $1,500 OR $2,000 to invest in some good paying business, where an active business partner is wanted. Address F 39, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 2 South Desplaines-st., and 163 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE dry goods line by a competent person; has a good trade. Address H W P, 45 and 47 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING a good team and driver can find one for the summer by applying at 360 Blue Island-av., corn. of Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as collector for a wholesale house or, outside work in a grain or commission house. The very best of references given from last employer. Address, L 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HUSBAND AND wife on a farm; thirty years' experience; understand the whole business. Address FARMER, No 11 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who speaks the French, German, and English languages, in some good mercantile house where there is a chance for advancement. Best of references as to honesty and ability. Address C A W, 169 Harrison-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail grocery; best of references. Address T 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE by a young man having had seven years' experience; good recommendations. Address B 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CROCKERY, china, and glass ware store, by a young man of experience, or a partner with capital. Refers to the leading importers of New York. Address JOHN H. CLARK, 123 Water st., New York.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO 1 DYER ON Indigo blue, on London blue, and on fancy and piece dying. Address J. L., P. O. Box 39, Ottawa, N. H.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS confectioner. Address A H, California House, Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL carpenter as builders' foreman; understands drawing; been general foreman for ten years; piece-work or house trimming contracted for. Address W. HUGHES, 28 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter. The best of references given, and city trade recommendations given, and none but first-class parties need address S 68, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (Dane) in a private family; have the very best of city recommendations. Address K 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. Can be seen at 302 S. Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person to do cooking, washing and ironing in a first-class family. Address E 73, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SCANDINAVIAN girls can be had at 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs. ANDREW G. BING & CO.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY lady to nurse the sick or to act as housekeeper; good references. Apply at the Briggs House. MRS. McDONALD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE BUSINESS, centrally located, in one of the most flourishing towns on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., for sale; a large established trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address PATTERSON BROS., Tama City, Iowa.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L, Branch Tribune office.

A DRY GOODS STORE—BRICK BUILDING (506 Milwaukee-av.); new fixtures, amount of stock to suit purchaser, for sale for cash. For particulars apply at 126 Milwaukee-av.

A PERSON HAVING $500 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address, with full name, I & J 55, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY OUT A GOOD business with small capital. Address P 96, Tribune office.

CIGAR, TOBACCO, PERIODICAL, AND NOTION store for sale; a nice chance for a young man with small capital, to engage in a permanent good business already established. Apply immediately at the cigar stand in the St. James Hotel, near corner Polk and Clark-sts. Reason for selling, proprietor has other business and cannot attend to it.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business, in a smart, thriving town in Illinois; salesroom and wareroom commodious, and will be leased from 1 to 5 years; reason for selling, too much outside business. For particulars, inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists, 157 and 159 Canal-st., Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business. Price, $3,000, cash. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

INTEREST IN A WELL PAYING CASH MANufacturing business. Address L 97, Branch Tribune office.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE, CORNER HALsted and Carroll-sts., in complete running order, and doing a good business; capacity, 10 tons per day; possession given immediately. Inquire of PARR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 30 West Washington-st.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE $1,500, SEE ME, AND the latest novelty, at 21 South Canal-st., basement.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR stock of pine lumber for sale very low, consisting of a general assortment; good location for the business; sales have been about 2 m feet a year. N. BOOTHBY & CO., Warren, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST DRUG STANDS IN THE State for sale at a great sacrifice, on the Illinois Central, and junction of several railroads; new store-room, new, clean, select stock; stirring place and growing business; rare chance. Apply to Messrs. HURLBUT & EDSALL, wholesale druggists, 515 State-st., Chicago.

SAND STONE QUARRY FOR SALE—I WILL sell or trade for Chicago city property, my stone quarry, situated on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 4 miles west of Peoria city. A switch is already in, and everything ready for doing a large business. There are 38 acres in the place. For further information apply to DANIEL BOGLE, coal dealer, corner Market and Randolph-sts.; W. S. BOGLE, lime dealer, 46 South Market-st.; WM. RUTHERFORD, Peoria.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, well located and doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain. 202 West Madison st., Room 6. A. PEARSON.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, together or separately, of store No. 757 West Lake-st. Stock small. Rent very low.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

356 SOUTH MAY-ST., 3 BLOCKS WEST OF Blue Island-av.—A furnished room and board in a private family; no other boarders. References exchanged.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE ROOM suitable for 1 or 2 guests. Breakfast and 6½ dinner.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM for two persons, with board, in a private family.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE ROOM TO RENT with first-class board. $30 per week.

DAY BOARD AT CALIFORNIA IMPERIAL Parlors $6 per week. 584 Wabash-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with alcove and all improvements, can be had with board in private family by a gentleman and wife near Union Park. Address S 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE. SUITE OF furnished or unfurnished front rooms with board. House modern improvements and first-class location near Union Park. Address Y. V. H., 181 West Monroe-st.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, on West Side, by a lady; must be west of Halsted-st.; will pay $10 per week; private family preferred. Address for 5 days R 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM, ADdress, with terms, W. F. JOHNSON, care 640 Michigan-av., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M.: 35 head of horses of all grades; 2 express wagons; 2 lumber wagons; 1 spring truck. Bring in your stock. No charge for stock if not sold. Also wanted a car-load of good, cheap horses for cash this morning. W. A. RUSSELL & S. WALTON, 287 W. Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH carriage and draft), mules, harness, lap-robes, buggies, sleighs, etc., every Tuesday day of each week, at 421 State-st.; also, team, weighing 2,400 lbs., from the country; advanced on all kinds of goods. O. BRI[illegible]

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL AT Avenue Stables, 784 Michigan-av., of [illegible] and business driving horses.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG PAIR [illegible] with light harness, suitable for [illegible] riage. 44 North Franklin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD H[illegible] ness, and wagon that has a perma[illegible] buying can have the job. Address [illegible] office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE JUST RETU[illegible] the country with a car load of h[illegible] Before you buy your horses you will find [illegible] benefit to call and examine my stock and [illegible] at No. 289 Twenty-first-st. THOMAS BYR[illegible]

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HEAVY horses for $100. Also 50 others of all kinds, at 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 OPEN BUGGY, A[illegible] heavy wagon, cheap for cash. Apply in re[illegible] 799 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, HARNESS and wagon. Apply at No. 7 Archer av.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF HORSES, A double wagon and harness. For sale cheap, as I wish to leave the city. Apply in 158 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE GOOD 1,200 TO 1,400 LB. work horses, which I can sell cheap. All stock guaranteed. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

I AM SELLING HORSES TO EVERYBODY that comes to buy, and have horses for everyone that wants. 42 Harmon-court, Square-Dealing Sale Stable.

WANTED—25 MARES FOR FARM WORK, must weigh 1,200. Prefer to buy in Iowa. Commission for buying. H. C. WHEELER, 289 South Water, Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD DRIVING AND work horses in exchange for stock scales and cash. 34 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE ABOUT 500 WINDOWS 9x14, 10x12, 10x14 and 10x16 sash, which we will sell at 25 cents per window to close out the stock. N. BOOTHBY & CO., Warren, Ill.

FOR SALE—LEASE WITH OR WITHOUT FIXtures of a new brick store and basement in the best business part of the city. Inquire of KANE & LEECH, 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE HULL OF THE SCHOONER Stampede, lying at Bates' Dry Dock, suitable for a barge or to rebuild. R. K. ELKINS, 604 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BRIG PILGRIM; HAS A COMplete outfit and good condition; carries 185,000 feet; will be sold at a bargain as owner wants money. HARTMANN & QUINN, 28 West Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—NEW 11 FOOT COUNTERS; 17 Smith-st., between Madison and Monroe, near corner of Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, 10 schooners, 8 barks, 5 scows, 4 barges, 1 steam yacht. J. R. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A NEW PIANO. INQUIRE AT 183 West Madison-st.

NEW YORK.

Interesting Testimony in the Case of State Senator Wood.

General Sickles Gives Details of the Raid on Gould's Camp.

The Insurance Investigation Turning in Favor of Miller.

Terrible Scene in a Public Hall at Newark.

Wholesale Indictments on Staten Island.